

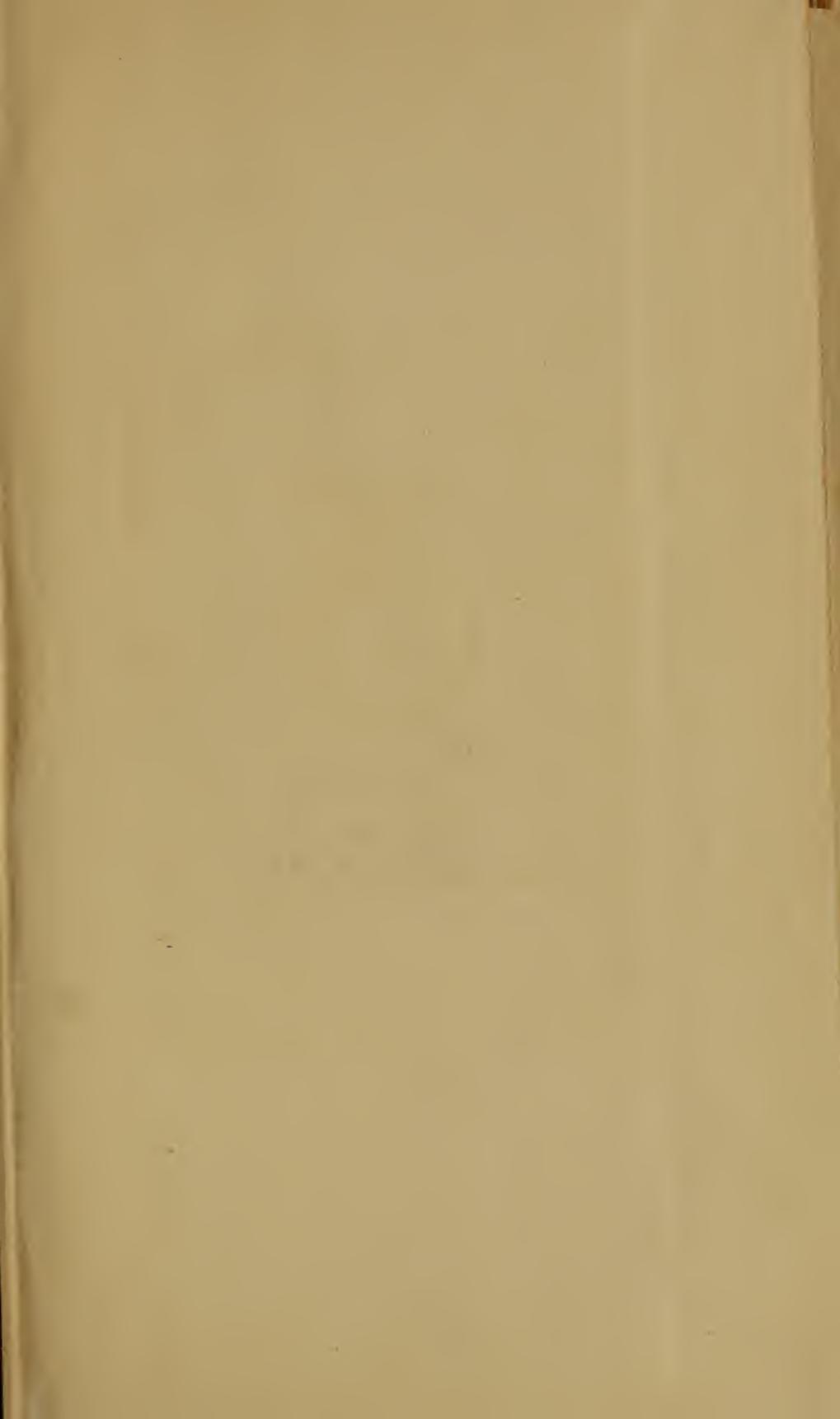
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AN
HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE
ACCOUNT OF THE TOWN
AND
PAROCHIAL CHAPELRY
OF
OLDHAM,
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

INCLUDING

Some Biographical Sketches of remarkable Persons, natives
or residents thereof: together with

A Directory, &c.

BY J. BUTTERWORTH.

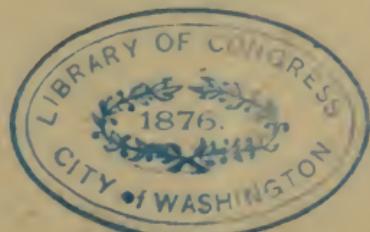
OLDHAM:

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under-line; J. Brook, Delph; and by the Author.

1817.



TO

SIR JOSEPH RADCLIFFE, BART.

OF

Mills-Bridge, in the County of York,

*As a token of gratitude for the very liberal assistance he has afforded in forwarding this work, and for favors before received, when the author was in indigence and obscurity, the following sheets are most respectfully inscribed,
by his*

obedient and devoted servant,

JAMES BUTTERWORTH.

Post-Office, Oldham,
April, 1817.

PREFACE.

CUSTOM hath established that every publication shall be ushered forth with some kind of preface, therefore I shall not entirely deviate from the common path pursued by literary adventurers. I wish, however, to be considered herein merely as a rustic peasant, addressing myself to the population of a chapelry whose inhabitants I consider as my neighbours, just beyond the bounds of which I drew the first breath of existence, and whose contiguity of situation to the place of my nativity has long endeared me to the same,

not to mention the attachment created by a residence of thirteen years amongst the population of the town which I am here humbly attempting to describe.

If by reciting a few crude ideas that I have endeavoured to collect and throw into a form which I have here denominated a Descriptive History of the place, I could please a few of my countrymen, it would gratify me much, and be the utmost height of my ambition.

First, then, I trust they will suffer me to plead on my own behalf, the want of every material whereby to commence, and much more to prosecute so extensive an undertaking; an undertaking, which, if managed as it ought, requires a fund of information.—Not a scrap of writing, however, relative to the parochial chapel

of Oldham, is to be found in the vestry chest thereof; and I have been assured by the Rector of Prestwich, that no records relative to the subject can be produced there; and what is surprizing, our vestry-books, the registers of births and burials, commence near a century prior to those of the mother church.—I am not at all inclined to amuse the reader with tradition, as unsuited what is designated history, the basis of which ought to stand on a firmer foundation than old women's stories; yet the absence of these written documents which appertain to every place of worship under the establishment, favour the old damsel very much; she says, “that Oldham chapel was originally the mother church; but that some one in favour with John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, procured the adoption of Prestwich as the mother, and so turned the natural parent adrift.”—I give

the story merely for the amusement of my readers, not giving any countenance to the veracity thereof.—It happens, however, very unfortunately for one who wishes to trace its history, to be left destitute of all proper supports. This, however, being the case, an endeavour has been made from the appearance of the structure itself, to draw some conclusions respecting the date of its erection; for I do not at all believe that Sir Ralph Langley, Knight, (as is generally allowed) was the founder of Oldham parochial chapel: I believe I have proof (as will be seen hereafter) that there existed a church so denominated, ten years before the time he is stated to have built it. It must therefore follow that he was not the founder, but the re-builder thereof, and as we are left totally without historical data of its first erection, conjecture must fill the chasm. In every part of the work

I have had to struggle with difficulties; for it seems as if the district I have here undertaken to describe, had never been much noticed by any historian. Camden and Speed do just mention the place, but that is all, from which I infer that it was formerly a bleak, inhospitable, and uncultivated place, the resort of refugees or poor labourious peasants, who lived as in the primitive ages, by the sweat of their brow; for in the most early period I can trace, it is noted for its rough inhabitants, who were chiefly coal-miners. Few families of distinction appear to have resided here earlier than about the reign of Charles the First, except the chief proprietors of the land—the Cudworths, the Radcliffes, and the Byroms, and I am thence led to conclude, before that period it contained but few inhabitants.—There is also a certain gloom, which partially

obscures the history thereof prior to that period, and documents remain in existence proving it to have been then chiefly waste and moorland.

In the small circle in which this work is likely to meet any attention, there may be a number of honest, good-intentioned, sensible men, who will read it only for the sake of information or amusement : these will readily pardon any inaccuracies that may occur which do not clash with common sense, and that adherence to facts which ought to appear in a production of this nature ; to these I need not appeal ; but there are (for who has not his adversaries) a kind of literary hawks, hovering over the head of every poor author, who will pounce down upon, and devour them, before they can plead for mercy : these are generally the sons of some plodding and

industrious parent, who by dint of unremitting application to business, aided by a concurrence of favourable circumstances, has advanced himself from obscurity, and been enabled to give his children a liberal education in some classical school. These beings, imagining themselves lifted above the common class of readers, and above the *mean idea* of reading for information, or even gratification, and who possessing a knowledge of the languages, have been enabled to climb a little way up the hill of *Parnassus*, and tasted superficially of the living waters flowing in their purity from the great and immortal rocks of antiquity, and having had their *peas boiled** before they were born, by an indulgent and provident father, look down

* Alluding to the story of the Two Pilgrims, by Dr. Walcot, alias Peter Pindar, Esq.

with a contemptuous smile on a poor indigent wretch of a pilgrim, who, with ten times the ardour, and a thousand times the perseverance they possess, endeavours to crawl up the ascent, writhing under the greatest anguish, with shoes intolerable, and blistered feet, his *peas being unboiled*. May such beings as these behold the black and mouldy crust of poverty: let them taste and try its hardness, when the tooth of hunger leaves the impressive stain issuing from the gums at every bite—let them drink of the clear beveridge of adversity, to wash down the dry morsel, and, during the time they obtain a slight glance at any intellectual work which they can procure, let every limb be in motion, and every muscle extended to obtain this nutriment, or rather integument which just connecteth soul and body together; let them thus toil for themselves, and for several others

equally dear to their bosom, and then shew forth to the public their great abilities ; for such was the situation, and such the opportunity of improvement enjoyed in the hey-day of the passions, and when every mental power was in its greatest maturity, by him, the object who now presents himself at the bar of public judgment, and such be their situation, before they judge of one so circumstanced ; and then, with the fillited eye, and balance of even-handed justice, let them try their unlettered and humble suppliant ; and should the scale preponderate unfavourably, he will most submissively and willingly admit the justice of their sentence. Yes, ere they be allowed to exercise a right of judgment over one in such a situation, these sons of blandishment ought to be aroused from their feather-bed slumbers, and take the oil of industry to enliven their mornings, and let the long-

scorching summer's sun behold their daily labours, and the taper of diligence twinkle in their midnight hours, in order to procure a bare subsistence, and then shew to the world how far superior in abilities they would soar above the common-place writer produced in every village. For while they were driving their tandem up the hill of *Pegassus* by the power of riches (which has dubbed many a *natural-born babe* a great genius) your simple historian was driving the chirping songstress * across the silvery threads, stealing perchance at the pause after a repast, or while waiting the circumvolutions of the mechanic wheel †, or even, as before said, during the time of actual labour, a glance at “The

* The Shuttle.

† Winding-wheel.

Mountain Daisy,"* or the " Poems of Pomfret ;" from such a one, so situated in his youthful days, no one who compareth and judgeth of situations rightly, *can expect much.*

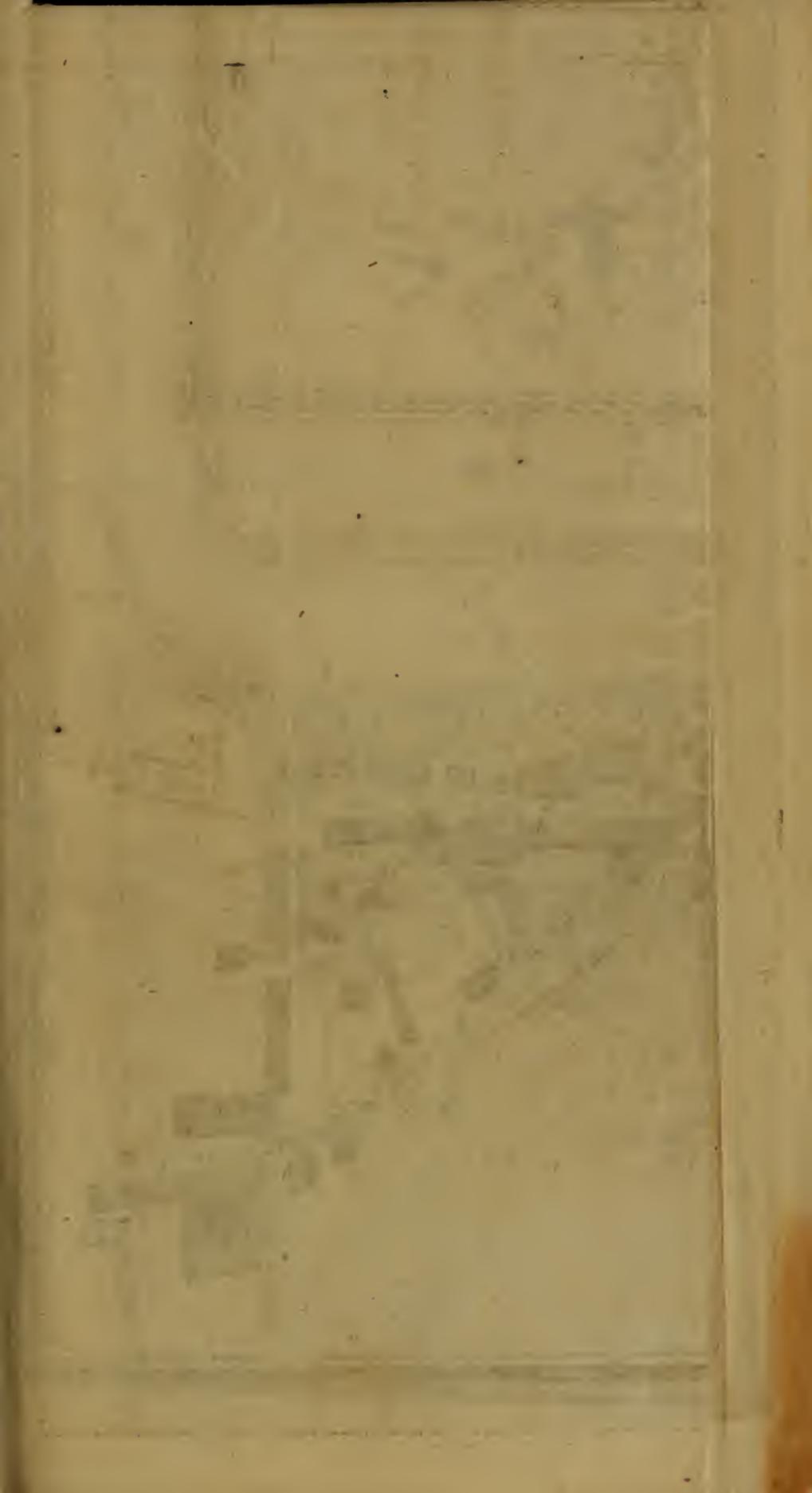
To SIR JOSEPH RADCLIFFE, Bart., of Mills Bridge, in the county of York, I owe all my most material information, chiefly collected by his father-in-law, T. Percival, Esq. of Royton-hall, (who appears to have been a great lover of antiquity); his pedigrees of the Lancashire families, collected by himself, with the great additions made by the before-mentioned worthy baronet, are an invaluable

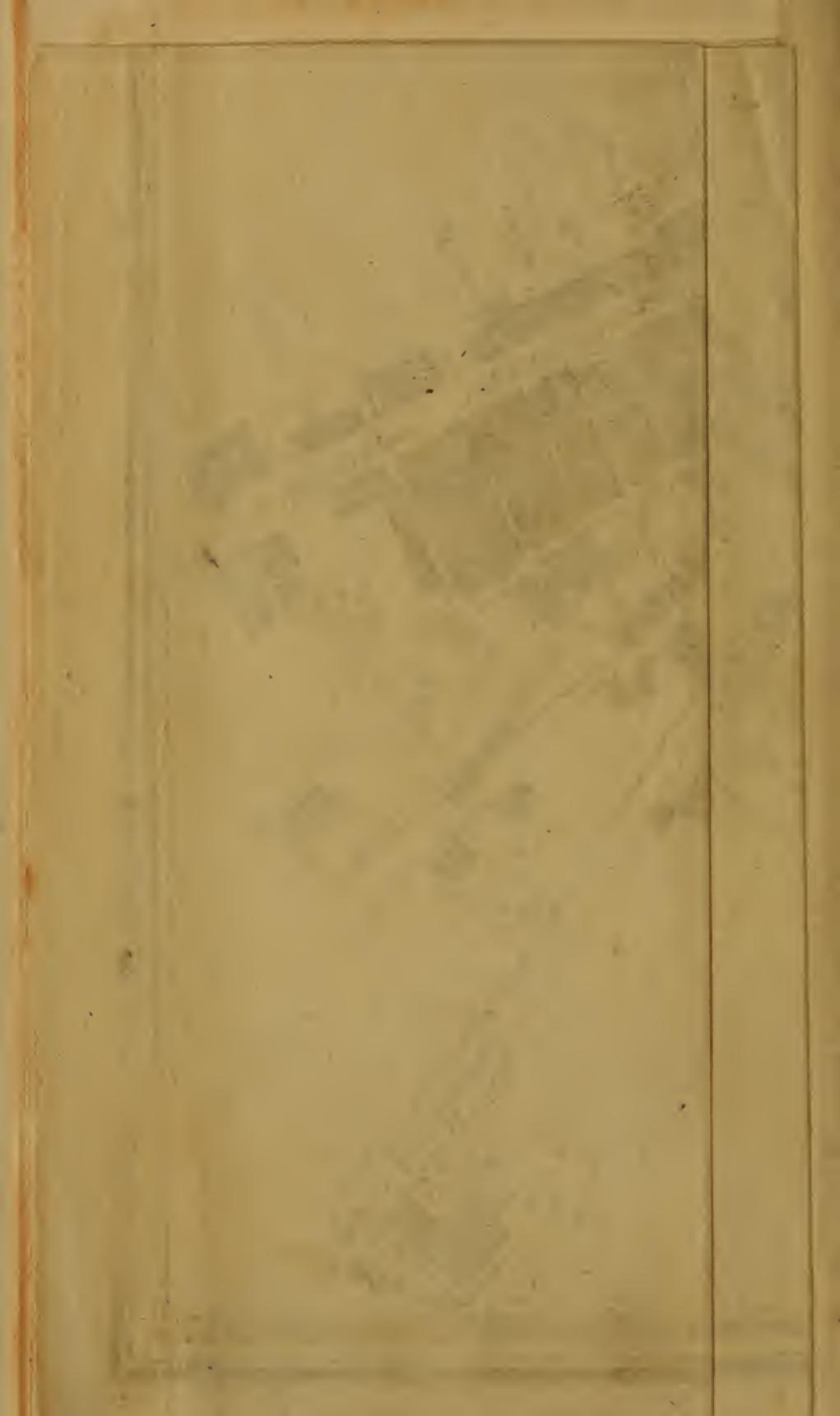
* Robert Burns' Poems, so entitled.—This was the first drop from the heliconian spring, that first attracted my attention.

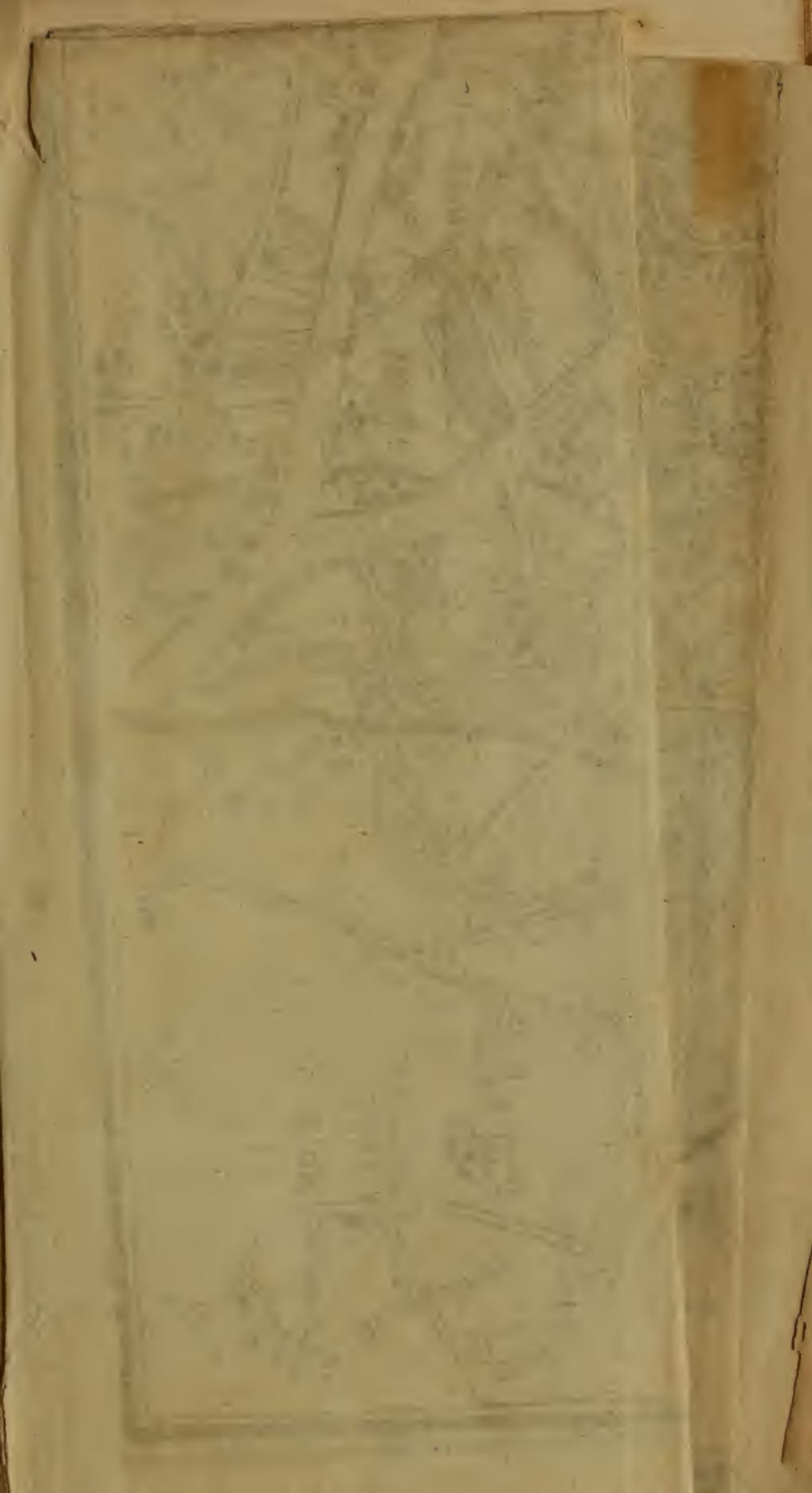
treasure, and with them I have been kindly favoured by him.

I must confess myself very highly and particularly obliged also, to all those gentlemen who have contributed any thing towards forwarding this undertaking; and to every one who has rendered me any assistance, I return my most grateful acknowledgments; and that my humble endeavours may in any degree prove beneficial, or gratify the wishes of the public, is the sincere prayer of their humble and obedient servant,

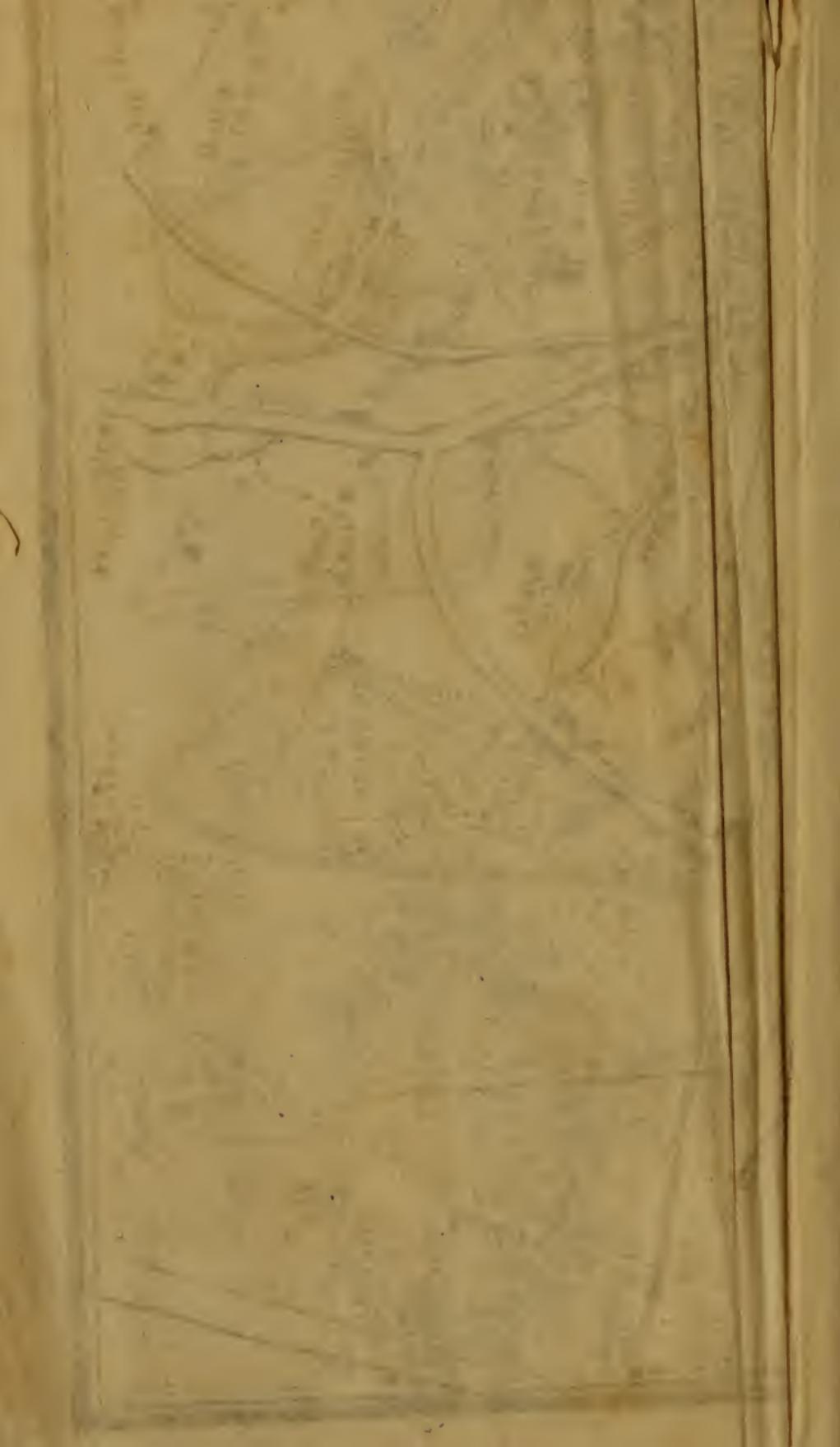
THE AUTHOR.









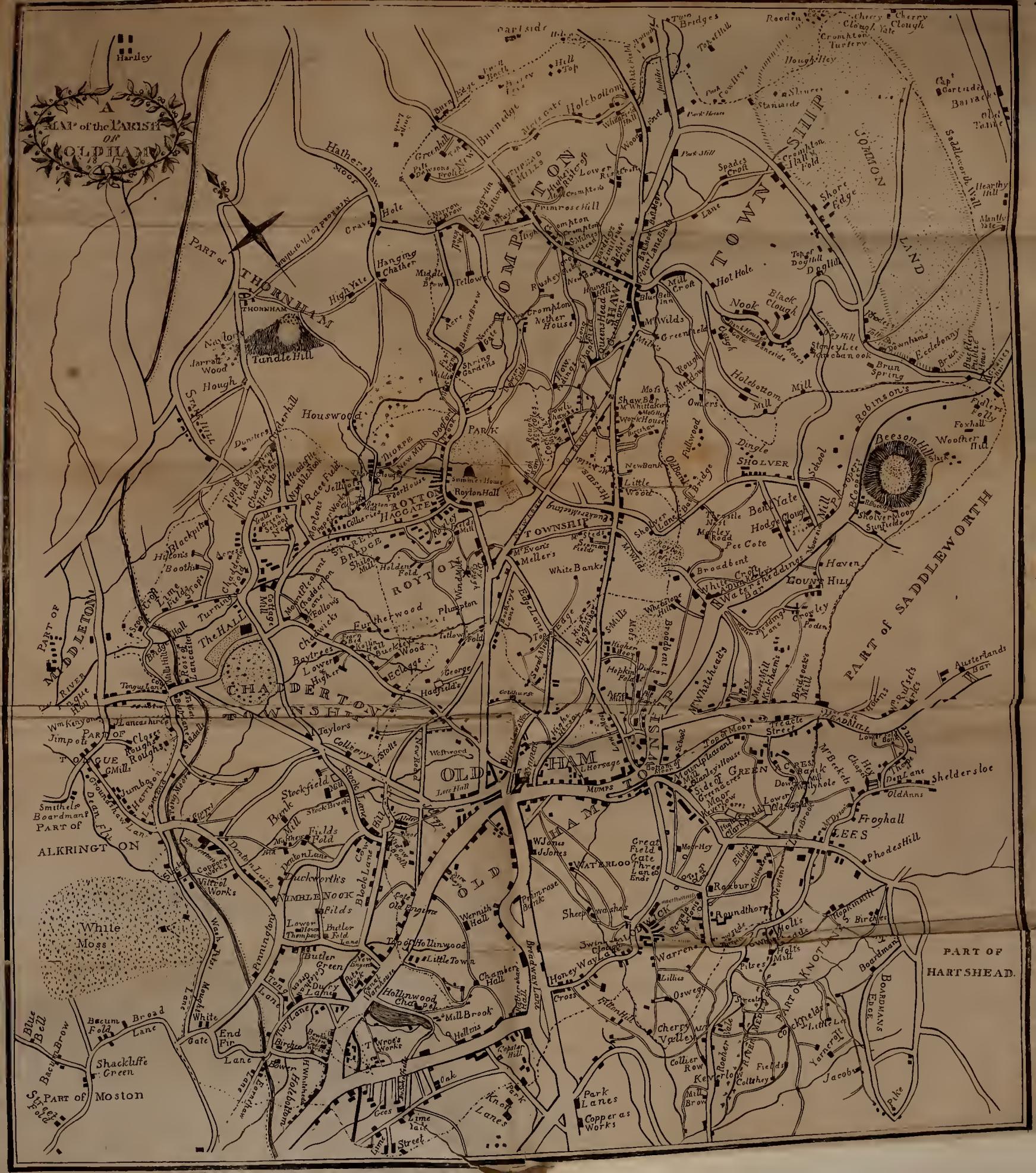


THE

HISTORY OF OLDHAM.

The parochial Chapelry or Parish of Oldham.

THE parish of Oldham is, properly speaking, a parochial chapelry, in Lancashire, subject in some degree to Prestwich, but enjoys all the privileges of a parish.— It is bounded by the parishes of Manchester and Ashton-under-line on the south ; by the parish of Ashton-under-line and the parochial chapelry of Saddleworth, in Yorkshire, on the east ; by the parishes of Rochdale and Middleton on the north ; and by the parishes of Middleton and Prestwich



on the west. It is a very populous district, and may be computed to contain upwards of 30,000 souls; which, according to the last census taken, is a very moderate calculation.—It is in general in a high state of cultivation, particularly the hamlet of Oldham below town ; and nearly the whole of the Townships of Royton, and of Chadderton. Crompton is the least cultivated of the four townships, but this may be easily accounted for, as it mostly consists of a mass of rugged hills and valleys, some of which will scarce admit at all of culture. The northern part of this township is the chief part of the chapelry which is, properly speaking, in a state of nature, and though it is high land, it might be easily rendered a fertile and pleasant part of the township. Royton is nearly all upon the flat, if we except a part of Oldham-Edge, and in general very rich land.—The township of Chadderton is in every part much improving, and bids fair to hold a competition with Royton, in a short period of time ; the part thereof lying in the vicinity of Sir

Thomas Horton's mansion, and the circumjacent lands around Cowhill are luxurious. Through the extent of the parish there are no rivers, and but few which will come under the denomination of rivulets; they are chiefly such as the poets style streamlets or rills,

" Which in meanders winding thro' the plain,
Like liquid serpents, draw their silver train."

I shall endeavour to enumerate a few of them :—several branches of the river Irk rise at or near the following places—Thorp, Low-Crompton, Royton-Park, Cowlishaw, and Oldham-Edge, which forming one rivulet, at or near Street-Bridge, wind along through the pleasant vale of Little-Green, falling into the rivulet which passes near Middleton school: other branches of the same river rise at or near Burnley-lane, North-moor, and Lees-hall, and join into one stream near Foxdenton, and, passing along Tonge, fall into the Middleton water a little below the junction

of the aforesaid branches.—Several small branches also of the rivulet named the Beal, rise in the parish ; one at or near Broad-bent-moss, another pours its slender torrent down from the hill called Beesom-hill, and a third distills from near Crompton hall, while a fourth washes the foot of the vernal banks of Whitefield ; the united waters of which, joining other branches flowing from the high lands of Coldgreave, in Butterworth, form one rivulet at or near a place called Two-Bridges ; and after passing the village of Milnrow, and Belfield-hall, fall into the river Roach.—Two branches also of the Medlock rise in this parish ; the one at or near the said bleak and barren hill called Beesom-hill, and the other near Dircar, which unite their waters at a place in the vicinity of this parish, called Park-bridge.—One of these branches, (the streamlet that rises near Dircar) is the only one that passes near the town of Oldham, the other branch, passing Water-head-mill, divides the parishes of Oldham and Ashton-under-line, to the farthest

point of this parish, near a place called Holts, which is situated on its borders, in the division of Knott-lanes; these small streamlets, diversified through every part of the parish, are very useful either in moving machinery by their own impetus alone, or by giving power to the great number of steam-engines appendant to the numerous cotton-mills situate on their banks.—It contains very few woods, if we except that part adjoining to the township of Butterworth, and one, perhaps the pleasantest in the parish, though not the largest, near Hunt-lane in Chadderton. Timber may be said to be remarkably scarce here; but that defect is wonderfully and abundantly supplied by the vast quantities of coal found in every part of the parish: indeed a great number of the inhabitants derive their subsistence and employ from the digging of them, the sale of which has raised many of the first adventurers in that business to a state of opulence. The Manchester market seems to prefer the coal dug in this parish before

that of any other, and the quantity daily sent hence to this great emporium of the north, would astonish those who have never beheld so important a branch of commerce in the vicinity of its production.

The manufacture of hats, particularly in the town itself, has been carried on to a wonderful extent ; and, excepting London, could boast (considering the extent of the town) of a greater number of large manufactories than perhaps any other town in England.—The manufacture of the stronger cotton goods has risen to the zenith of perfection in this parish ; such as the strong velveteens, cords, and other substantial fustians. I conceive that in Royton, Crompton, and their neighbourhood, the best fustians that ever were manufactured in any part of the United Kingdom, have been produced. Though some of the neighbouring parishes, as Manchester and Ashton-under-line, may excel this in the spinning branch of the cotton manufacture, it may bid a bold de-

fiance to them in the manufacture of all the substantial cotton piece-goods, or in that boardly texture of wool and cotton mixed, denominated woollen cords.

Town of Oldham.

THE town of Oldham seems to me to derive its name from *Eald* (Saxon), signifying Old (so written now), and *Ham* (Saxon), a Village, i. e. the Old Village or place.—Supposing it to derive its name, as there is I think no doubt, from these Saxon words, it seems highly probable that it existed in the time of the Saxons, and perhaps before then, or else why did it receive such a name.—We, however, are obliged to leave it thus, as we have no *data* to shew its origin; but we may infer, and with a very great degree of probability, that the words which our ancestors coupled together to denominate this old place, import it to be a place of antiquity, even when it first received its name.—To indulge, however, in forming conclusions respecting the origin of places, by referring the same to the language from which their names are derived, may not altogether be admissible in history, the

basis of which should not be either conjectural, traditional or even only probable, but should rest on that foundation of truth itself,

“ Immutable as is the source from whence it flows,
Which neither change nor shade of difference knows.”

Yet when an historian is furnished with no other means of ascertaining the epoch of the first existence of any place, which he has undertaken to describe, surely there ought to be a little more indulgence shewn, and it becomes one so circumstanced, not only to avoid any stretch of ideas, but to fix upon those which appear perfectly rational, and which carry along with them the stamp of apparent authenticity.—If my reader is disposed to allow me such an indulgence as to form probable suppositions from the meaning of terms, I should be induced to conjecture that the parishes (so styled) of Oldham and Prestwich, which are now connected together, did once

conjointly form one parish, as properly speaking they still do, and that it was called the parish of Oldham only, and that Oldham was then the original and chief village or place therein. I am inclined to think so from the name thereof; because had there existed in the same parish one *Ham* or village still older than this, why denominate this *Eald* or old; why not give the preference to the present mother; because the termination of her name also implies a village. Let us then for a moment suppose that the then priest of Oldham (probably resident on Priest-hill) disliking, perhaps, the bleak situation of our town, or for many other reasons which might be urged, was induced to leave his ancient residence, and erect a house in another part of this extensive parish, more pleasant, warm and fertile, which removal might occur in the time of the Anglo-Saxons; for *Prest* signifies in their tongue Priest, and *wick* or *which* is always understood of a village, castle, or bay, where authority presided or was exercised.

I wish not to be understood as saying that it actually was so ; but a former tradition, before quoted, with the reasons above stated, render it the more probable, at least I beg to offer a conjecture of this kind, for the amusement of my readers.

Either nothing of Roman origin has to my knowledge been ever found in this town, or in the chapelry, or else we have never had the honour of possessing any person whose bent of genius ever led him to search after, and explore these antiquities ; yet there is the finest remains of a length of Roman road at a place on the borders of this parish called Street, in the township of Failsworth, of any I believe in the neighbourhood of the ancient *Mancunium* (the present Manchester) ; it extends in a direct line, as it is always acknowledged they formed them, verging from Manchester, and for about the distance of one furlong is very apparent, the high embankment on each side thereof decide at once its origin.—This branch must be that which passed Castleshaw in Saddleworth, and its

direction would be across our parish, by Copster-hill and Glodwick,—of which perhaps some further remarks may occur.—In respect of population, Oldham (according to the last census, taken by order of government) ranks as the 33d town in the list of 50 of the principal ones in Great Britain. Its present population is as follows—in 1816:

Inhabited Houses	1437
Uninhabited do.	23
 Total of Houses,	 1460
 Males	 3697
Females	4030
 Total of Inhabitants,	 7727

The above statement includes the town only, from Wernith-copy to Mount-pleasant (or Workhouse-croft), the houses being all so nearly connected together, cannot be considered but as forming one

town. But the whole township of Oldham considered collectively, contained, in 1801, 12,014 inhabitants; in 1811 it had increased in population to 16,690; indeed the township itself might with a great degree of propriety be considered as one entire town.

The town is situate on a hill, in the western part of the county of Lancaster, in lat. $53^{\circ} 27'$ north, and in long. $2^{\circ} 4'$ west. Its inhabitants are chiefly employed in the spinning and weaving of Manchester cottons, particularly those strong kinds denominated fustians. Great numbers also are engaged in the hat manufactories, which are very extensive here.—The coal works too employ a portion of its population. It seems to be a kind of central communication between the leading towns of the West-riding of York and that great mart of commerce Manchester, and in the last 20 years has increased in extent at least two thirds. Its proximity to Manchester (being distant therefrom scarcely 6 miles) renders it a place of much trade, add to

which, the many new roads and canals which have been planned and executed here, and in this neighbourhood, all of which, crossing at different angles in the town, or the vicinity thereof, constitute it a focus for trade, and render it a general resort of all strangers passing betwixt the commercial counties of York and Lancaster. This town, by its elevated situation, might be rendered very clean and pleasant, but there seems to be a negligence in this particular. The main street through the town is generally clean, but some of the back streets and lanes are extremely loathsome and unpleasant.—I particularly wish to remark this of West-street, than which if it was thoroughly paved and not covered with so much loathsome filth, would be not only as pleasant but as handsome a street as there is any in most country towns: it is, however, much injured in its form by the buildings at the top, which conceal its appearance from strangers.—But the gradual improvement making in the town, will shortly discover the impropriety of

such obstructions, even to the very individuals who are so imprudent as to cause them. The market-place, so denominated, is a very spacious one, and might be rendered very handsome indeed, by the erection of a few new buildings, which, if properly planned would render the form of the present area very similar to a square. High-street, in which at present is carried on the chief traffic, is in some parts very narrow, so as scarcely to admit of two carriages to pass, particularly that part which connects with Yorkshire-street, the narrowness of which is disgraceful to the town itself. The houses, as we enter into Yorkshire-street, nearly opposite the church, are to be pulled down we understand, and it were to be wished that those houses at the bottom of Church-lane, and those on the top of Goldburn might share a similar fate, and be all swept away. If this opening is made by pulling down those filthy sheds, it will be a dispute whether the market-place will be opposite the church or remain where it

now is. I am inclined to think that a few years (if trade should revive) will shew that this new space which is projected to be made, will be the very centre of the town; for who does not perceive that the rapid increase of buildings at Mumps-brook, and in all the eastern part of the town, appears as if it would be carried on to greater extent and be more populous than that part on the western declivity of the town. Yorkshire-street, so called as being the entry into the town from Yorkshire, would also be rendered airy and pleasant, and one side of the street would appear not so disgusting to the other as it does at present.—May that ardour continue to prevail in the breasts of our townsmen, as will by degrees render Oldham as agreeable and pleasant a town as it is a populous one!—Manchester-street, on the western bank, so called as being that which branches forth towards this great mart of commerce and industry, is perhaps the most airy and pleasant of any in the town, being intersected by cross

streets and vernal openings to the south. King-street, which crosses Manchester-street, forming nearly a right angle therewith, is the main road to Ashton-under-line. These two streets are likely in a course of years to become the trunks from which many pleasant branches of populous avenues and lesser streets may spring.—If Union-street, which has been projected many years ago, should ever be completed, it would bring all the influx of wheel carriages and horses passing to and from Manchester, through these last-mentioned streets; and certainly those gentlemen interested in that undertaking will be very considerable sufferers should they never see the completion of their project.

*The Parochial Chapel of Oldham,
Dedicated to St. Mary.*

OLDHAM parochial chapel, or what is generally called the church, is said to have been built by Sir Ralph Langley, Knight, second son of Langley of Edge-croft, warden of Manchester, and curate of Prestwich, who was buried in Prestwich, of which church he was patron, and under which church Oldham is a parochial chapelry, the minister being appointed by the rector of Prestwich.—It is said that a deed exists in the tower of London, stating this church to have been built in 1476 (temp. of Edward the IVth); that part betwixt the pulpit and the steeple, the expence of which was £28 13s. 4d. Of this deed it is very difficult to say whether the existence is real or imaginary, since the statement is entirely void of circumstantial evidence of its ever having been consulted by any individual. The more am I induced to question the existence of such deed, because there certainly

was a church before this time ; for in the title of a deed belonging to the Cudworths of Wernith *, dated the 16th Jan. in the fifth year of Edward IV., viz. 1466, ten years before the above statement of the building thereof, are these words :—

“ James Holt, son and heir of Ralph Holt, grants to Jeffery Cudworth and his heirs, all the messuages, lands and tenements called Abramhills, and Caypighill, † of the west part of the church of Oldham.”

A copy of the title of this deed, which once belonged to Ann Cudworth, I have seen, and have no doubt of its being genuiue. I do not, however, say or wish to insinuate that the before statement respecting the building of the church by Langley is fabulous ; no, I believe that he repaired and enlarged it.

A very widely extended traditional couplet, which if I were permitted to in-

* See Wernith. † Suppose the hill now called Copy.

introduce, would make the church appear to have been of early origin :—

“ Old I am—Old is my name,
The oldest church in Christendom.”

But setting aside all such legendary matters, it is most certain, from what I have before stated, that Langley only rebuilt the present structure, and that there existed before that period some kind of building denominated a church. Besides, we may venture to assert, from an examination of the structure itself, that the body of the church bears the appearance of a more ancient date than the time of Edward IV. The north wall has manifestly been built at three separate and distinct periods of time, as may be clearly seen by examining its exterior face ; the portion from the tower to the fourth buttress being the most ancient, and containing the original windows; each window on the north side being composed of two pointed arches, and on the south side of three, each compartment of an equal height, divided by

simple mullions, and terminating in trefoil heads. Every stage of successive alteration deviates from the original window in form, and may here be traced ; as if there existed a studied design to destroy the beauty of the fabric, by the various style and manner of the lights. From the fourth buttress to the fifth, and from the fifth to the sixth (in which are situate the Cudworths' and Hortons' chapels), are successive enlargements. On the north side the original windows, two in number, from the tower to the fourth buttress, which is opposite the pulpit, are only two lights or compartments, with trefoil heads. The roof here is raised a foot higher than in the lower extremity of the building : the window betwixt the fourth and fifth buttress consists of three compartments, with trefoil heads ; the window betwixt the fifth and sixth buttress is composed also of three compartments, but has only a plain pointed termination, devoid of the trefoil ; the fifth buttress stands obliquely, like the first, shewing that the

building once terminated here. Other marks of a successive enlargement are visible in the interior of the church, which is a plain, simple, unadorned specimen of the early gothic style, consisting of a body and two side-wings or aisles.—The pulpit is placed against an irregular pillar, a portion of which and its opposite, once constituted the eastern end of the building, hence their irregularity. These pillars, having a pointed arch sprung from them across the body of the church, to support the roof, and allow of its enlargement.

The pillars range regularly down the middle of the interior, separating the body from the aisles, and are joined to each other by pointed arches, and it is these arches which support the roof. The roof is also pointed corresponding to the arches, plain and unornamented; but when viewed from the great eastern window, it has an air of height and distance found in very few churches of equal dimensions. The pillars in the original body are regular and equal, and bear

strong marks of an early date, inasmuch as they seem to be an attempt to join the massy strength of the Saxon with the lightness of the Gothic. They are octagonal, and entirely void of ornament—no trifling circumstance in estimating their antiquity. They are utterly void of capital; not even bound with a fillet or band; the arches springing immediately from the superior extremity of the pillar, and they rest upon a base composed of a plinth, and entirely without the usual architectural ornaments, being simply faced into eight sides, agreeing with the octagonal shape of the pillars.

The simplicity of the design and execution, the entire want of ornament, the pointed arch, and strong octagonal pillar, the absence of capital, the plain and unusual base, all shew this church to be an early specimen of the simple and undorned Gothic, with a mixture of Saxon, an opinion which is confirmed by the pointed windows, and simple mullion, devoid of ramification: all these circum-

stances induce us to refer the structure of the original body to the early part of the twelfth century, or about the reign of John, when the Saxon Gothic prevailed, and when every feudal lord built and endowed at his pleasure.

It will therefore follow that Sir Ralph Langley only enlarged and repaired the building, near 250 years after the erection of the original structure; in support of which, we will only quote the statement of the expence mentioned, which is not at all competent to erect a building so large, even at that period; but might have been sufficient for an enlargement of the original fabric.—That Sir Ralph Langley enlarged the building cannot be doubted; and about the time stated (1476), several ancient silver coins having been found at different periods, in digging the interior of the building, and one which was dug up lately in the Cudworths' chapel, is a groat of Edward IV., struck off at York, and in excellent preservation when found, and which consequently confirms the opi-

nion that the present eastern extremity is the work of Sir Ralph Langley.

In the neighbourhood is some land which did probably originally attach to the church, viz. Priors and Priest-hill ; but which in the absence of written data we can only infer, as there are no writings, as I before stated, nor does it appear how Oldham became attached as a parochial chapelry to Prestwich.

The gallery of the church was erected in 1703, by Mr. Brierly, of Oldham.

In the great eastern window is the arms of the Radcliffes of Foxdenton, painted on glass, viz.—

- 1 & 4. Argent, a bend engrailed, sable,
for Radcliffe.
2. Argent, a bend engrailed, sable in
chief, a mullet of the 2nd.
3. Argent, a fess and bend, sable.

In Cudworths' chapel is a monument of black and white marble.—On the top of the monument is the arms of the Cudworths, impaled with Moseley, viz.—

Sable, a fess, ermine betwixt. 3 demi-lions, orr.—Moseley, quarterly 1 & 4, sable; a cheveron between 3 pick-axes, argent.—Moseley 2 & 3, sable, a barulet between 3 eagles displayed. reqt.

The following Latin inscription appears on the tablet below,—

INSCRIPTION.

Siste viator moræ erit pretium
Responsa accipe aliquot questionculis.

QUEST. Quis jacet hic?—RESP. Johannes Cudworth, de Wernith-hall.

Q. Cujas fuit?—R. Lancastriensis maneri de Oldham Dominus.

Q. Qualis vixit?—R. Probus in homines, in Deum pius.

Q. Quam duxit conjugem?—R. Aliciam Antonii Moseley filiam.

Q. Quos suscepit liberos?—R. Joshuam, Johannem, Jonam, Ricardum, Antonium, Thomam, Danielem (infans qui occubuit), Franciscum, Jacobum, et Danielum, alterum et e biliori sexu cum Hanna Janam.

Q. Quot vixit annos?—**O**cto erat et sexagenarius.

Q. Quo decessit?—**R.** Anno Christogomæ secundo et quingentissimo supra millesimum et sexcentissimum, Junii 7 mo.

Q. Qui hoc erexerunt?—**R.** Richardus et Thos.; vitæ et necis civilis arbiter classis, non nimis felicis quæ petiit Jamaicam.

Q. Satis est viator?—**R.** Tecum cogita quantillum differt, ambulans a jacente pulvere.

TRANSLATION.

Stop passenger! it will be worth your while
hear replies to a few brief enquiries.

Quest. Who reposes here?—Answ. John Cudworth, of Wernith-Hall, Esq.

Q. Of what country was he?—A. He was of the county of Lancaster, and Lord of the manor of Oldham.

Q. How did he live?—A. He was upright towards man, and pious towards God.

Q. Whom did he marry?—A. Alice, daughter of Anthony Moseley.

Q. What children had he?—A. Joshua John, Jonas, Richard, Anthony, Thomas, Daniel

(who died in infancy), Francis, James, and a second Daniel; and of the feebler sex, Jane and Hannah.

Q. How old was he?—A. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Q. When did he die?—A. On the 7th of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty two.

Q. Who erected this monument?—A. Richard and Thomas, who was supreme civil Judge of the unsuccessful fleet which afterwards took Jamaica.*

Q. Passenger, is it enough?—A. Reflect as you walk over the reposing ashes, how little you differ from him.

* It may not be familiar to every reader, that during the usurpation of Cromwell, an expedition was fitted out to attack the island of Hispaniola, and the command given to Admirals Penn and Venables; this attempt, however, proving unsuccessful, they steered to Jamaica, which was surrendered to them; but so little importance was attached at that time to this conquest, that Penn and Venables on their return home were sent to the Tower, for their failure in the principal object of the expedition.—This will explain what is meant by the “Unsuccessful Fleet.”

Hortons' chapel, which is opposite to Cudworths', and on the south side of the church, contains several marble monuments, which are commemorative of different members of Horton's family:

One monumental tablet, to the memory of Joshua Horton, Esq. and Mary his wife, (who only survived him twelve days); and two others, to the memory of Mrs. Ann Horton, and Thomas Horton, Esq.; and a fourth, of white marble, to the memory of several branches of the Horton family; and suspended from the roof are five escutcheons of several relatives of the Hortons.

On a brass plate affixed to one of the pillars, is the following inscription:—

“ After various conditions of life, here at last, at the foot of this pillar, resteth the body of Oliver Shaw, of Heyside, Gent.

Aged near 73.

What I was is passed by,
What I am away will fly;
What I shall be none does see,
What then in that, my joys will be.

He died August 1st, and was buried
Augt. 5th, 1706.

On the top of the plate is the arms of his family, with the motto,

“ *Tri uni Deo gloria.*”

On another brass plate, on a pillar opposite the pulpit, is the following inscription:

“ Susan the Daughter, and one of the Coheirs of Wm. Radcliffe, of Foxdenton, Esq., was buried at the Foundation of this Pillar, the 25th of January, 1696, in the 83d year of her age.”

Benefactions from the following persons are registered on two tables, placed on each side in the body of the church.—Mr. Samuel Scholes, of Lower Horsedge ; Mr. Mark Nield, of Bent-green ; and Mr. John Walker, of Manchester. Their donations are for the purpose of educating poor children within Oldham.

Mr. Timothy Eyre, and Mr. John Tetlow, gave certain lands for the benefit of the poor ; and Mr. Samuel Howard also gave bibles, coats, and gowns for their use.

In 1558, the year in which the register of births and burials commences at Oldham church, there were only 21 baptisms, and 14 burials.—The following is a statement of births and burials in the last 22 years :—

Year.	Births.	Burials.	Year.	Births.	Burials.
1795 ..	435 ..	304	1806 ..	343 ..	274
1796 ..	450 ..	242	1807 ..	301 ..	250
1797 ..	415 ..	258	1808 ..	275 ..	330
1798 ..	422 ..	274	1809 ..	262 ..	233
1799 ..	375 ..	199	1810 ..	266 ..	414
1800 ..	291 ..	412	1811 ..	288 ..	276
1801 ..	294 ..	378	1812 ..	238 ..	328
1802 ..	365 ..	272	1813 ..	224 ..	359
1803 ..	378 ..	324	1814 ..	260 ..	331
1804 ..	357 ..	226	1815 ..	287 ..	280
1805 ..	345 ..	235	1816 ..	254 ..	338

To gratify the curiosity of some of my readers, I have annexed a list of the curates of this parochial chapel, from the time of Charles I.

The Rev. Robert Constantine, minister in 1640, married Frances, daughter of Robert Ashton of Shepley, (who was a captain in the parliament's army), by Jane, daughter of William Walker, of

Ashton-under-line. Mr. Constantine it appears vacated Oldham during the great rebellion, or as it is said, refused the engagement of the ministry, for which Justice Ashton, of Chadderton, vigorously prosecuted him, so as to force him to remove, when upon an invitation he went to Burstall in Yorkshire. He was succeeded by the Rev. John Lake, D. D., afterwards Rector of Prestwich, and then Bishop of Chichester; but after three or four years Mr. C. returned to Oldham again, for I find him minister in 1662 ; but he was ejected therefrom 24th August, in the same year, on that much-noted Bartholomew's day : after this Mr. C. lived privately until the time of Charles's indulgence in 1672, he then took out a licence and preached to a considerable number of people in a thatched house at Greenacres, three miles from Oldham.* He continued so doing a con-

* The present generation may deem the distance improbable, though chiefly extracted from a work of established

siderable time ; but on the decease of his wife, who was buried at Oldham, March 29, 1695, he removed to Manchester, being unfit for the ministry ; he was buried from thence at Oldham, December 16, 1699.

After Mr. Constantine's ejectment in 1662, he was succeeded by the Rev. Wallworke, who I find was curate in 1664 ; this clergyman by the Rev. Isaac Harpur, of Hunt-lane, who officiated upwards of 27 years. After him followed the Rev. John Halliwell, of Pike-house, curate in 1721 ; his successor was the Rev. J. Sugden ; and after him came the Rev. Samuel Townson, who was succeeded by the present curate, the Rev. Thomas Fawcett.

veracity ; but when they are told that the main road from Oldham to Greenacres then passed from Oldham by the Red Lion, at Greenacres moor, and thence by Vineyard and the two Newearths, and passing Roe-lane, to Lees, and forward to Hey, Waterhead-mill, and so on to Greenacres, the improbability vanishes ; for doubtless such was the state of the country then, with respect to the communication by roads.

Oldham Grammar-School.

OLDHAM School was built by James Asheton, Esq., of Chadderton, and others, in the year 1611.—It is a substantial stone building, very plain, and had formerly a spacious porch for the boys to shelter and refresh themselves in during the hours of relaxation. Over this porch was a chamber, serving as a residence for the person appointed to clean the school: on the front of this porch was a shield cut in stone, on which were eight coats quarterly, viz.—

1. Argent, a mullet, sable, for Asheton.
2. A bend engrailed, sable, for Radcliffe.
3. A cross potent, for Chadderton.
4. Argent, 3 lions rampant, purpure, for Talbot.
5. Sable, fretty argent, for Harrington of Woolfage.
6. Three lions passant guardant, for —
7. On a bend, three mullets, for —
8. A lion rampant, for —

It is much to be regretted that this porch was not suffered to remain, instead of which, there is now only a paltry erection of brick, so small as to admit only about three or four boys. It really is disgraceful to the school, which is handsome for its age, and I am convinced the trustees feel an unpleasant idea whenever they behold it.

The trust deed of the building of the school bears date the 15th day of May, the fourth year of James I.—The original trustees, to whom the grant of half an acre of land for the building of the said school and maintenance thereof was made, by James Asheton, Esq. of Chadderton, were as follows:—

Lawrence Chadderton, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.*

Sir John Byrom, Knight.

Edward Standish.

* See some memoirs of his life inserted in this work.

William Radcliffe, of Foxdenton, Esq.
Richard Asheton, of Oldham.
Richard Tetlow, of the Chamber.
John Cudworth. Thomas Crompton.
Edmund Taylor (the elder), and
Edmund Tetlow, gent.

The rent payable for the said grant of half an acre is a silver two-pence, if demanded, on the feast of St. James the Apostle.—The children sent here, by the original trust deed “**are** to be instructed in the English, Greek, and Latin tongues, and withal in good manners also.”—The master derives his salary from the ground-rent of the said premises.—The present master is the Rev. Wm. Winter, minister of St. Peter’s Chapel.

Saint Peter's Chapel.

THE Chapel of St. Peter, in Oldham, was erected in the year 1765, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants. It is a neat, plain stone building, of the modern style, and will contain a numerous congregation, having a gallery surrounding the whole of the interior. In the west end of the chapel are two pictures; one the Jewish Lawgiver, and the other the High Priest: the colouring is uncommonly rich, and there is a peculiar felicity in the distribution of the lights and shades not commonly found in a picture exhibited in a country place of worship. The pencil, though not of the finest kind, and exhibiting at first view a carelessness of execution, yet is a very rare and a peculiar pencil, and such a one where the painter makes every touch appear to breathe of vitality.

This chapel was considerably enlarged in the year 1804, by the exertions of the present James Lees, Esq., of Wallshaw-

house, the then warden, and a very valuable and fine-toned organ was erected over the altar, on the new eastern gallery. The Rev.—Dover, who was afterwards removed to Castleton in Derbyshire, was the first minister of this chapel; to him succeeded the Rev. Thomas Fawcett; on whose removal Hugh Grimshaw officiated till his death, when the Rev. G. H. Percy became minister; who, on his removal to Liverpool, was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. William Winter. There is a subscription made by the congregation of this chapel, for which the minister thereof is to give lectures every Thursday evening, during the summer season, in his chapel.—There are a great number of sunday-schools also established in this parish, the scholars of which, under the direction of their different masters, attend here in summer, and at the celebration of their anniversary, appear in very pleasing groups of infantile order and discipline.

The following list of baptisms and burials at this chapel for the last 22 years, may serve to illustrate the amazing increase in the population of this township, in the short period before mentioned.

Year.	Births.	Burials.	Year.	Births.	Burials.
1795 ..	37 ..	32	1806 ..	327 ..	84
1796 ..	34 ..	27	1807 ..	370 ..	86
1797 ..	66 ..	38	1808 ..	332 ..	158
1798 ..	88 ..	77	1809 ..	415 ..	85
1799 ..	100 ..	31	1810 ..	394 ..	146
1800 ..	133 ..	86	1811 ..	431 ..	117
1801 ..	99 ..	103	1812 ..	370 ..	102
1802 ..	200 ..	88	1813 ..	349 ..	133
1803 ..	119 ..	129	1814 ..	436 ..	123
1804 ..	293 ..	81	1815 ..	503 ..	84
1805 ..	307 ..	83	1816 ..	456 ..	106

Old Methodist Chapel.

THE Methodists, a religious body of people well known, have long had a standing in this place; but on their first appearance in this town they met with very great opposition; to prove this, and to amuse our readers, we extract the following from a narrative of the life of one John Murlin, who was born in the parish of St. Stephen, Brenwell, in Cornwall, about August 1722. I suppose he was one of the first noted preachers of the sect that ever appeared in the then village of Oldham: his words are, "At a village called Oldham, about 7 miles from Manchester (a place famous through all that country for daring and desperate wickedness) we had heavy persecution for a season: as I was going to preach in the street one sabbath day, two constables, with a great mob at their heels, took me into custody, for riotous behaviour in singing about two verses of a hymn, *as the people were coming out of the church;*

they took me to a public-house*.—The constables and their assistants were soon *special drunk*, and began to quarrel with each other ; from words they soon *went to blows*.—The house where we were, belonged to the clerk of the parish, whose son thinking me ill used, *took my part*. One of the constables took him by the collar, on which he wrested the staff out of the drunken constable's hand, and *broke his head with it*: the next day I was taken before a justice, and bound over to the quarter sessions ; but I traversed, and had it tried at the assizes ; from thence the cause was sent back to the quarter sessions, where it was given against me.” In the year 1775 however, the converts to Methodism were so numerous, that a commodious chapel was erected for their use; but it soon becoming too small, another was built, considerably larger. This erection appears to have been opened for religious

* The present Shoulder of Mutton.

worship by the founder of the sect (Mr. John Wesley): the following memorial is placed over the pulpit, "This preaching-house was opened April 2nd, 1790, by the Rev. John Wesley, M. A. who, after a long life spent in doing good, was taken to glory March 2nd 1791, in the 88th year of his age." This chapel is generally allowed to be handsome, and is respectably and numerously attended. The present ministers appointed by conference to preach therein, are Messrs. France and Miller. There are about 300 Methodists in the town, and in the neighbouring societies above 500 more. The whole of the villages in which these societies are established, from what is termed the Oldham circuit, containing about 850 members.

Baptists' Chapel, top of Mahchester-street.

THIS was originally built as a place of worship for the Methodist New Connection, usually styled the *Kilamites*. It is a small handsome structure of brick, and will contain a considerable number of people. It was lately purchased by the Baptists, and was opened as a meeting-house for that sect, September 6th, 1816. Mr. Stevens, of Manchester, opened the above in the morning; after which Mr. Tricket, of Bramley, baptized 14 persons at the reservoir at Hollinwood, they not having convenience at that time to perform it within the chapel. In the afternoon Mr. Steadman, of Bradford, preached on the order of a gospel church; during his discourse a church was formed, and the sacrament afterwards administered to them by Mr. Hargreaves of Ogden; and in the evening a sermon was delivered by Mr. Fisher of Liverpool.

The Unitarian Chapel, Lord-street,

Is very pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking the town, in the street denominated Lord-street. The erection is a neat brick building, and is a small but comparatively handsome structure. Its situation, perhaps, may contribute considerably to its appearance, being detached from any other building, which places it in a conspicuous point of view. It was erected by the voluntary subscriptions of the Unitarian brethren of the different congregations in England, and others, and was opened for religious worship on the 4th of January, 1816. At an early hour of that day the place was crowded with an audience, some of whom had travelled 15 or 20 miles, regardless of the inclemency of the season.—Mr. W. Johns conducted the devotional exercises, and Mr. J. Grundy preached from Joshua, the 24th chapter, and 15th verse, “Choose you this day whom you will serve.”

*Independent Methodist Meeting-house,
George-street.*

THIS building, which is situate at a place formerly named Jackson's Pit, consists of a neat and commodious room, and was first opened by Mr. Hoole of Manchester, Mr. Clark of Sheffield, and Mr. Higson of Blackburn.—The Independent Methodists are a branch of the Wesleyans, who separated from the old connexion some years ago. The peculiar points in which they differ from the followers of Wesley, as communicated to me by one of the sect, are these, viz. They receive no rents for seats; and they accept of no ministers but those who voluntarily devote their time and labours freely and without expectation of any kind of emolument.—The society's funds are applied in support of the cause, and to the relief of their poor members. These are the material tenets in which they differ from the old Connexion of Methodists.

Places of Amusement.

THE inhabitants of Oldham do not seem at all partial to the histrionic art; though perhaps sometimes as good a lesson, at least one that leaves as lasting an impression on the mind, may be received from the heroes of the sock and buskin, as from those who are appointed to the office of inculcating sentiments of virtue and morality from the pulpit. We admit them places where the vicious frequently resort, and so they do within the walls of those sanctuaries where nothing impure should come, at least where none but those who feel a repugnance at the moment for every kind of impiety; but I am not intending to quarrel with my townsmen for this indifference to theatricals, every person has his peculiar way of thinking on different subjects.

The Late Theatre,

Now employed as a school, I cannot forbear mentioning: it is situate very near the old Methodist Chapel, in Manchester-street, and was as convenient a place as any that has yet been used for the purpose of public exhibitions in this town; and it is surely no discredit thereto to say, that the darling child of Thalia, Mrs. Jordan, was not ashamed of treading its homely boards. It happened, however, rather unfortunately for the proprietor thereof, that during an exhibition therein, some years ago, the floor gave way, just in front of the stage *, and the confusion of the audience, occasioned by the crash of the timbers, and the screams of the des-

* This happened at the very time when one of the musicians was enchanting the audience with one of the best of his many concertos so much admired; and it was believed that a triumviate of the gods Orpheus and Apollo aided by Æolus, enraged at his performance, so superior to their own, had concerted the destruction of the place.

cending multitude, who fell together in one confused heap into the lower apartment, may be better imagined than described: providentially not one of them was materially injured. It operated, however, so forcibly upon the minds of many of the females present, that though the place was rendered as secure as it could possibly be after this accident, yet the resort thereto was ever after considerably diminished.

News and Billiard Rooms.

THERE is a very neat billiard-room fitted up for public amusement at the back part of the Roe-buck inn, in King-street, which is in length 27 feet by $15\frac{1}{2}$, containing a very handsome table $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, by $6\frac{1}{2}$. Adjoining thereto is a commodious news-room, 15 feet by 15, furnished with a good atlas, neat furniture; and in a gilt frame at the head of the room is a print of the race for the St. Ledger stake, run over the Doncaster

course in 1812—perhaps a print never equalled for the number and variety of characters and grotesque figures exhibited therein.

Inns.

THE principal of these for the accommodation of travellers, are the Angel in High-street, and the Spread Eagle in Manchester-street. There are likewise several other respectable ones, such as the Roe-buck, in King-street; the Swan in High-street; the Friendship, Oldham-lane ; and the Beaver, in Manchester-street, below the

Post-Office,

WHERE the mail arrives from Manchester, at half past nine o'clock every morning, and returns every evening at five, except on Sundays, when it departs for Manchester at half past two, bringing and taking with him all the mails both north and south.

Societies.

THERE is a Subscription Library established here, containing a tolerable collection of well-assorted books. There is also a society established for medical relief, and one recently for visiting and relieving the poor.

There are also two Freemasons' lodges; one at the Angel, and another at the Hare and Hounds; two chapters of Royal Arch Masons; one at each of the above inns: and at the Hare and Hounds before-mentioned, is established a conclave of Knight-Templars.

There are also societies of Odd-Fellows, both of the Union and Independent Orders. One of the Union, at the Royal Oak, Royton-street; and one of the Independent at the Nelson's Ball, Church-street; and also one of the same Order at the Duke of York, Yorkshire-street. Other societies, of Orangemen, are held at the Stag's Head, West-street; and the Dog and Duck, Eagle-street. There are like-

wise numerous benefit societies in the town and neighbourhood.

Residences.

AT Hollinwood near Oldham, are several good houses, inhabited by Mrs. Wroe and son, Mr. Duncufft, Mr. Gee, &c. At Copsterhill is a neat old mansion, the residence of the relict of Mr. Jonah Harrop.

BANKSIDE—The residence of Daniel Lees, Esq. lies south of the town, as you enter it from Manchester, on the side of a hill pleasantly declining towards a south-western sun. It was a very rugged, unpleasant place, when the present possessor removed thereto; but some gardens having been beautifully laid out below the house, contribute much to its appearance. His extensive cotton-mill adjoins the house; and he has improved the land around his habitation to great advantage.

WESTWOOD—The habitation of the late William Clegg, Esq., and now of his

relict Mrs. Wm. Clegg, is a neat-looking mansion, lying on the west of the town, beyond the utmost extent of West-street, on the new road to Middleton.

BENT-GRANGE—The house of Abraham Clegg, Esq., situate at the west end of the town, and terminating the street called West-street.—Its appearance would add very much to the beauty of the street, and might be viewed from the entrance into the same, but for the obstruction of a certain building, which totally destroys the view of it and of the scenery of a pleasant part of the country behind.

LOWER-BENT—This house belongs to James Clegg, Esq. and lies in the same direction from the market-place as the two before-mentioned ; it is a stone mansion, plain but neat, and has an extensive garden and pleasure-walks adjoining thereto. On the opposite side of the road lies the small but elegant retreat of Mrs. John Clegg, with a pleasant parterre in front.

ORLEANS-HOUSE—This newly erected mansion, lying north-west from the centre of the town, and belonging to Mr. Joseph Rowland, to appearance from the plan projected (though not yet finished), promises to be as elegant in its appearance as any one in the vicinity of the town.—And his extensive cotton works adjoining, form a prominent feature in the general view of Oldham.

FRANK-HILL—The seat of Thomas Barker, Esq. stands on a very fine elevation, north of the town, commanding a most extensive prospect of all the circumjacent country.—It is a handsome brick edifice, nearly surrounded by rich meadow and pasture land, and he has laid out some delightful gardens and shrubberies adjoining. The scite of this building, within the recollection of the author, was as bleak and barren a spot as could well be imagined to exist in the neighbourhood of a village such as Oldham then was.

GOLDHURST-LANE—The residence of Mr. Edmund Whitehead, is a little below Frank-hill ; and on the top of the ascent, on the old road to Royton, stands the house of Mrs. Scholes, at a place called Pleasant-spring.

HIGHER-GROVES—The late residence of Messrs. Henry and Thomas Henshaw. This house was perhaps the plainest edifice of brick that ever belonged to any gentlemen of equal property—like the original proprietors, it was unadorned and substantial. But John Taylor, Esq. the present resident, has done as much as could be done without totally destroying the original form (which perhaps he wished to retain) ; to render it comfortable, and give it an air of respectability he has added a green parterre in front, and palisaded it round with iron, changed the door and windows for a more modern size and form, before which improvement there certainly was a disgusting meanness in its appearance, that ill accorded with that spirit which generally

pervades the breasts of men who have ranked so high in the commercial world.

CHURCH-LANE—In which are situated the houses of John Lees, Esq. (lord of the manor of Oldham), and his son-in-law, William Chippindale, Esq. two handsome modern-built houses. His son, Edward Lees, Esq. occupies Wernith-cottage, near the original mansion of Wernith-hall, now the property of his father, and which was the original manor-house of the Oldham's of Oldham, of which more hereafter.

KING-STREET—Contains the houses of Messrs. William, Joseph, and John Jones ; the two first are handsome houses, the ground in front thereof being laid out in a very pleasing way, exhibiting in summer chaplets of all the varieties and beauties which Flora can display.—In King-street also is the house of Mr. Bellott, surgeon, which he has been at great pains to improve, and which certainly has now a neat and genteel appearance. A step from the

street called Yorkshire-street at the bottom of a beautiful garden, stands

RETIRO—The habitation of Mr. Cocks, surgeon; to a person of a solitary or scientific turn of mind, where could he select a happier mansion—retired from the bustle of business, and in the very bosom of the town?

RHODES-HOUSE—The property of H. Barlow, Esq. stands on a gentle eminence, a little further than Yorkshire-street, near the termination of Bow-street. It is a very neat structure, modern-built, with some tasteful gardens laid out on a piece of ground adjoining.—A little further, just as you enter Bridge-street, stands

WALLSHAW-HOUSE—The habitation of James Lees, Esq. which is a neat house, and he has rendered an uncomfortable and barren piece of ground, fronting his house, as beautiful a garden as any in the neighbourhood; and if contrast has effect in

contributing to beauty, this effect will appear with all its force here:—for this garden amply corrects that defect in space which is wanting in front of the house.

A CRE-BANK—A neat, brick house, the present residence of Messrs. Radcliffes, lies in the vicinity of

PIT-BANK—This beautiful mansion, built by Mr. Dunkerly, but now the property of Daniel Lees, Esq. is the most elegant building in the township. It is situate on a gently-ascending eminence, commanding a fine southern prospect. Before the house is a rich piece of meadow land, and immediately in front is a most elegant parterre and shrubbery, fancifully laid out with an artificial tumulus, which, with the gardens adjoining, render it a most desirable situation. If taste—if elegance of design—if nature assisted by the fullest powers of art, have charms to attract the most insensible, and to fix the most vacant eye—here is a luxury.

LOWER-CLARKSFIELD—During a long period this place has been the residence of one of the many families inhabiting this neighbourhood, of the name of Lees.—The estate was purchased in 1625, by John Lees, from Sir George Booth, of Dunham-Massey, in the county of Chester.—It appears that the Lees family occupied the estate long before this time, as tenants to the ancient family of Booth, who possessed large demesnes in this neighbourhood, and whose representative, the present earl of Stamford, is still possessed of extensive property in the neighbouring parish of Ashton-under-line. John Lees, the purchaser of the estate, died in 1684, and by his will devised the same to his grandson John, son of James Lees, of Clarksfield, who died in his father's life time.—In 1724, John Lees, the grandson, died, and by his will devised the estate to his son John; from whom it was transmitted in 1750, by will to John Lees, son of the last; and by him in 1766, it was devised to the late Mr. John Lees of Ashton, his eldest son, who resided there

in the early part of his life.—Since his and Mrs. Lees' death, the estate has become the property of Mr. John Lees of Fairfield. The house is a plain stone building in the modern taste, consisting of a centre and wings, and stands on a declivity fronting the south.—The situation is very pleasant, and commands an extensive view of the valley through which the Medlock takes its course.—Down the valley westward, the prospect is very extensive, being bounded more immediately by the hills of Cheshire and Derbyshire, and in the back ground by those of Staffordshire and North Wales; eastward the view is confined by the bold rocks and wild hills of Greenfield, and other parts of Saddleworth.

“A wide domain,
And rich the soil if purple heath were grain.”

Immediately in front appears the village of Lees; and behind, or rather a little on the right appears the black moorland of Boardman's-Edge, making a

singular contrast with the comparatively richer lands surrounding it. The lesser hills and grounds within the range of the prospect from Clarksfield, remind us forcibly by their names*, of forests now laid waste and bare; we think of states and manners long since changed and gone, and our imagination reverts to former days, and to the athletic forms of our bold and hardy ancestors,

“A stock of striplings strong of heart,
Brought up from babes, with beef and bread,”

who were then accustomed to rouse the bounding hart, and cheer the opening hound, and pursue with eager avidity the destruction of the wild tenants of the woods. But now, instead of

“A dreary desert and a gloomy waste,
To savage beasts and savage laws a prey,”

we are cheered with the sight of cultivated

* Hartshead, Roebuck-Loe, Shelders-Loe.

nature ; and though we have not yet to boast of the richness and fertility of some of the newly inclosed lands, yet we may boast of the population and manufactures. Seldom do we see so great a change as that of Greenacres-moor, where lately so desolate and dreary was it, that a solitary ass might long strive and scarcely could crop a mouthful of herbage. It has within these few years been inclosed, and now in lieu of peat and bog-moss, it presents to view well cultivated fields, and flourishing plantations which all seem to have been extorted from the niggard hand of nature, by the persevering arm of industry. When improved nature is the subject, we must not forget

NEW CLARKSFIELD—The property and residence of James Lees, Esq.—This estate, part of the old Clarksfield estate, is on the very verge of this late barren moor before-named. In the recent improvements of the present owner, we have a striking proof how much art may do

for nature, when aided by industry and perseverance.—The house, a handsome modern-built brick edifice, fronts the road from Oldham to Lees. It is ornamented with numerous plantations, well cultivated and handsome gardens and pleasure grounds.

LOESIDE—The residence of the late Mr. Jonah Andrew, whose memory will be long revered and cherished by the author, from early recollections.—The house is a neat stone building, in the modern form, standing on the very steep declivity of the hill called Loes, and commands a very extensive prospect to the south ; but step to the plantation and garden behind the house, the prospect is still more grand and extensive ; and yet go another step higher, to the top of the hill, and

“ Heav’ns, what a goodly prospect spreads around,

Of hills, and dales, and woods, and lawns, and
spires,
And glitt'ring towns, and gilded streams, till all
The circling landscape into smoke deeays."

From henoē we have a view of that romantic valley, which in many places forms the boundary of the parish, I mean Rocher-Vale, and the beautiful valley of Bardsley.

If the recollection of early scenes should influence the author to expatiate a little on this valley, though not exactly within the line prescribed for this history, yet I hope the reader will indulge me in this liberty, as some of my remarks may generally apply to the history of this part of the country at large, and also may in some degree be illustrative of our subject, by giving the reader an idea of this part of the parish, as connected with that of Ashton-under-line.

Here nature spreads before the view
Her chequer'd robe of many a hue.

Barren cliffs and mountains high,
Tire the slow-ascending eye ;
Whilst the brown wood's darksome shade,
Seems for melancholy made ;
And to yonder smiling farm
Gives a brighter, lov'lier charm.

Here Medlock rolls his waters by,
Withdrawing slowly from the eye :
Each flow'r that on its border grows,
It gently kisses as it flows ;
And ev'ry pebble, o'er and o'er
It seems at parting to deplore.
Reluctant onward still it goes,
And sullen, sad and silent flows,
Till lost amidst the distant view,
It bids the happy Vale adieu !

There is in this valley, a little above the bed or channel of the brook Medlock, and immediately below a weir or dam, a hole in the rock, perfectly smooth and circular, about six feet in breadth, and three in depth, shaped much like a boiler or iron pot ; and within the recollection of the author, there was another, much smaller, on the opposite bed of the brook,

the diameter of which might be about nine inches, and the depth at least eighteen, of a perfectly circular shape within, and as smooth as the best artist could have worked it. The latter one, I am sorry to say, is now buried under the embankment raised for the support of the said weir or dam. These excavations were called *Pots and Pans* by the country people, and had a great resemblance to those of the same name in Saddleworth; the latter however are on an eminence, while the former are in the very depth of the vale. The most superficial observer could never have supposed the smaller excavations to have been effected by the force of the current.

Of the excavation still visible, if more closely examined, there appears a strong probability of its being a work of art; for besides its extreme regularity and smoothness, it is so situated that the current could not produce such an effect, being protected from its force by a projecting part of the rock, on that side which is the most

perfect. The other side, indeed, appears to have sustained some injury from the water washing against it.

To what end these excavations were made (and made they must be) it is not possible to ascertain.—In Saddleworth, Todmerden, in the parish of Halifax, and various other places not far distant, are to be found similar remains, which are considered by skilful and learned Antiquaries to be the work of the Druids, after their expulsion from Mona in Anglesea. We know that they retreated northward, and continued long after their extermination from South Britain ; and their favourite places for celebrating their mystical rites, were the “ highest of hills or lowest of vallies.” Query—Do not some of their descendants still exist, who after a lapse of ages, preserve still perfect traits of synonomies.

“ But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison-house,
I could a tale unfold.”

Another circumstance adds to the probability of our conjectures—the contiguity of the place called Bardsley, or the Bard's Field. The bards were their historians, their heralds, and poets of their day, and composed the hymns used by them when celebrating their mystical rites.

WATERLOO—The house and residence of Mr. George Nelson, is situate by the side of a small brook which discharges its waters into the river Medlock, and was anciently denominated “ Sheepwashes.” It is a neat modern brick building, and has been much improved since the present resident purchased it. It is situate in that valley which lies below and is south-east from the town of Oldham. The garden and shrubberies, as well as the land, will in a few years be objects of attraction.

Ancient Mansions.

WERNITH-HALL—Originally the mansion of the Oldham's of Oldham, now the property of John Lees, Esq. of Oldham. Its appearance bespeaks antiquity, though devoid of any thing ornamental ; it has the hoary look of two centuries at least ; and doubtless within its walls have been many festive meetings. Many a time have our paternal and maternal ancestors within these walls

“ Spent the cheero' festive night,”
 “ On the light fantastic toe,”
 “ Till the double tapers danc'd.”

Their scenes of merriment are past, and they are gone

“ To that bourne from whence no trav'ller returns.”

We are exhibiting our giddy rounds of mirth and vanity, and shortly we shall

“ Sleep as sound as they do.”

Matthew de Oldham, fathg in the 13th year of King John. She was married to one of the Cudworths.—Hear Oldham.

John Cudworth
of Cudworth, Oldham.

Richard
Geofry v
John Cud
lder-line.

1st child |
Ralph Cud- Jane dautr. Es. Greenhalgh,
worth, obit. married of Arthur Randleshorne.
in reign of Ashton of
Elizabeth, Rochdale.

John Cud- Alice, daugh-
worth, of = ter of An-
Wernith, ob. thony Moss-
1652, age 86. ley.

Joshua Cud- Ann, dr. of Jo
worth, of = Holcroft of
Wernith, Holcroft.

Joshua Cudworth, who sold We
John Cudworth (living in 1766,

Thomas

* To Sir Ralph Ashton, of Middle Yorkshire. The
Listers sold it to Messrs. Parker and Sid of Oldham, for
30,000*l.* It is only about 100 acres, bu

The land belonging to this estate is doubtless the most fertile, and in the highest state of cultivation of any in the township. [See annexed Pedigree.

CHAMBER-HALL—Situate on an eminence, commands a very extensive prospect of the country south. Manchester appears full in the perspective. It is a stone mansion, very handsome, considering its antiquity. The cottage of Chamber, the present residence of the curate of Hollinwood, is a neat small brick building, pleasantly seated a little below the hall, with some pleasant shrubberies, walks and gardens adjoining thereto, very neatly laid out.—It was lately the habitation of Mr. Archibald Bell.—The following initials and date are over the door of a detached building near the hall, H. W. 1648. This place was anciently the residence of a family of the name of Tetlow, the first of whom married a daughter of the ancient family of the Oldhams of Oldham.

Matthew de Oldham, father of the following Margery Oldham of Oldham, was living in the 13th year of King John. She was the daughter and co-heir of the Oldham family, and was married to one of the Cudworths.—Here follows the Pedigree of the Cudworths of Wernith, near Oldham.

John Cudworth descended from Cudworth } married { Margery, daughter and co-
of Cudworth, in the County of York } heir of Matt. Oldham of Oldham.

John Cudworth of Wernith

	1st son	2nd son	3d son	4th son
Richard died without issue.			William	John
Geoffry vixit. 5th Edw. IV.				

John Cudworth of Wernith = Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen of Nuthurst.

Ralph Cudworth = Agnes, daughter of Alex. Lees, of Ashton-under-line.

1st child	2nd child	3d child	4th child
Ralph Cud- worth, obit. in reign of Elizabeth, perhans	Jane daur. of Arthur Ashton of Rochdale.	Elizabeth = George Newton, of Newton, in co. of Chester.	Ann = Richard Revel, of Cartingwait co. of Chester.
			Alice = Thos. Greenhalgh, of Brandlesome.

John Cud- worth, of Wernith, ob. 1652, age 80.	Alice, daugh- ter of An- THONY MOSS- LEY.
---	--

Joshua Cud- worth, of Wernith,	Ann, dr. of = Holcroft of Holcroft.	John	Jonas	Francis	Richard	Anthony	Thomas	Daniel
				James				
				Dauiel				
				s. prole.				

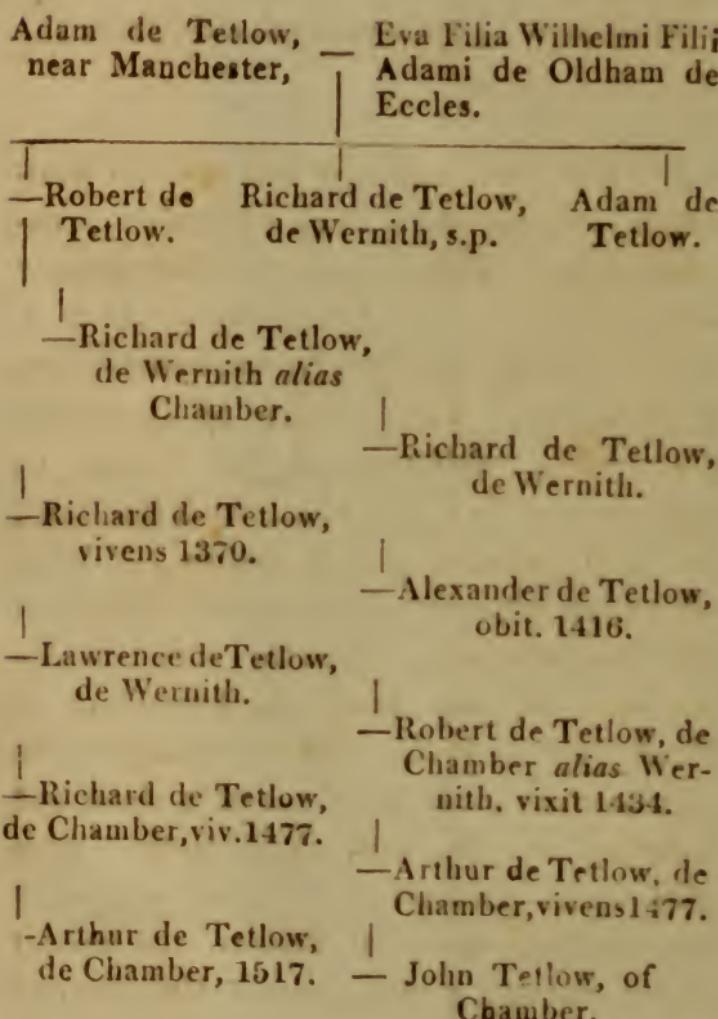
Joshua Cudworth, who sold Wernith *, = Margaret Lackey.

John Cudworth (living in 1766, in Duhlin) = Mary, daughter of John Bond.

Thomas Rodolph William Several daughters.

* To Sir Ralph Ashetoo, of Middleton, who gave it with his daughter Catherine to Thomas Lister, of Gibson-Park, in Yorkshire. The Listers sold it to Messrs. Parker and Sidebottom of London, for 25,500*l.*; and they sold it in 1794, to John Lees, Esq. of Oldham, for 30,000*l.* It is only about 100 acres, but contains an invaluable quantity of coal, and much common right.

The following is the pedigree of this ancient family:—



— Lawrence Tetlow of
Chamber. — Richard Tetlow, of
Chamber, 1572.

1st son & heir, Rich. Tetlow, of Chamber.	2dson, Edmund Tetlow
--	----------------------

Robert Tetlow, of Chamber, vixit 1631.

George Wood, of Chamber. Jure ux.	Jane Tetlow, daugh- ter & heiress.
--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

John Wood, of London.

George & John Wood sold Chamber in 1646.
Then it belonged to the Wrigleys and Wroes;
and it is now the property of Gregg, Hopwood,
Heron, and Starkey, Esqrs.

Pedigree of the Greggs of Chamber.

Roger Holt, of Bridge-hall, parish of Bury,	Mary daughter of Thomas Shaw of High-Bullock.	
Peter Holt, of Bridgehall, Gent.	Adam Cromp- ton.	Elizabeth Holt — Rev. Gregg, Vicar of Bolton.
Joshua Horton, — Esq. b. Jan. 22, 1657, and died Dec. 15, 1703.	Mary Gregg, b. June 9, 1658 and died Dec. 27, 1703.	Robert Gregg of — Jane Yates, died Chester, Haps- ford, & Bradley, gent. died 1683.
		Jos. Gregg, Esq. — Martha Wrigley, of Chamber-hall, b. June 16, 1659, died Nov. 5, 1705.

T. Horton, Esq. — Ann Mostyn.
Sir Wm. Horton, — Susan. Watts,
Bart. of Barnshall.

— Sir Watts Horton, — Daughter of
Bart. Ld. Strange.

— Sir Thomas Horton, brother to Sir
Watts Horton.

Benj. Gregg, Esq. — Eliz. daughter
died 1740. of Carhouse,
b.Nov.12,1684.
d.Aug.18,1765.

Edward Gregg, Esq., afterwards
Hopwood.

Robert Hopwood, Esq.

The family of the Greaves of Culcheth having considerable estates in Oldham, I beg leave to introduce a short pedigree of that family.

John Greaves, of Manchester, who bought Culcheth.	—	Jane Guillam, of Newton.*
Edw. Greaves, Esq. ob. Feb. 1783.	—	Mary Lever, dr. of Sir Darcy Lever of Alkrington.
Edw. Greaves, Esq. born 1762. Sold Culcheth in 1790.	—	Eliz. Anne Bower, dr. of Thos. Bower, Esq. of Ewenac, Dorsetshire, m. Ap. 2, 1791.

Greenacres and the Chapel.

GREENACRES and Mill-bottom, nearly connected, form a considerable village (Greenacres), seated on the declivity of the hill by the side of the old road leading from Oldham to Mill-bottom, which is but a few paces below.—It appears by

* See Percival's pedigree, under Royton.

the most ancient writings I have seen, that it was first called Greenacre, as being the top part of Greenacres-moor, and was perhaps first cultivated. It certainly bore the name as long since as 1250.

The author has in his possession a copy of some curious memorandums of the title-deeds of the Wernith estate, written by one Ann Cudworth, who I suppose to be the wife of Joshua Cudworth, daughter of Holcroft of Holcroft.—From these I copied the paragraph respecting the existence of the church before inserted under the head Parochial Chapel, ten years before the time it is generally stated to have been built. These memorandums denominate Wernith a town, and also state “that the manor-house of Wernith was burnt, with all the evidences for the same, and for other lands, on the 20th day of May, 34th year of Henry the 6th.” “William de Wernith, (son of Adam de Oldnam de Eccles, and brother of Eva, who was the wife of the first Adam de Tetlow, of Chamber-hall) granted it and his waste

called Greenacres-moor, and certain hills called Abram-hills lying by Greenacres-moor, to his son Adam."—In the village is a chapel of the Independants. The first preaching-house was established by the Rev. Robert Constantine, who had been minister of Oldham* church, but was ejected. He first began his ministry in a thatched house there. The next licenced place was the present habitation of Mr. John Wareing of Greenacres; after this they removed a little lower down the village, to the house lately inhabited by James Heywood. This was the first place properly established as a chapel, the trust deed of which bears date May 13th 1699. The present chapel was opened the 4th of May 1785, by Mr. Bruce from Liverpool, Mr. Simpson from Bolton, and Mr. Blackburn from Tockholes. The Sunday following, Mr. James baptized for the first time therein.

* See list of the ministers at Oldham.

The ministers who have officiated at Greenacres, from the time of the founder:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. — R. Constantine. | 7. — James. |
| 2. — Denton, buried
at Oldham. | 8. — Hale, (now at
Heckmondwyke.) |
| 3. — Burgess, of the
Burgesses of Wa-
terhouses. | 9. — Coles, of Mid-
dlewich, buried
at Bakewell. |
| 4. — Harrison. | 10. — Jenkinson. |
| 5. — Gladstone. | 11. — Galland, the
present Minister. |
| 6. — Harrop. | |

The chapel is a handsome edifice of stone, and will contain 500 people. There is a monument in the east end thereof, commemorative of Mr. Jenkinson, the late minister, who died May 23, 1803, aged 29 years*. Six cottages, with the parsonage-house (a neat building a few paces from the chapel), and four acres of freehold land, constitute the salary of the minister, with the additional profits arising from an adjoining handsome and well-built school.

* There are also two vaults with monumental inscriptions: one belonging to Mr. Winterbottom, of Green-lane; and the other to Mr. Butterworth, of Oldham, tinplate-worker.

Glodwick.

A VILLAGE situate on the side of a hill in the township of Oldham, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town itself, is, I believe, of very ancient origin. Though I can scarcely think that it received its name from the Romans under *Claudius*, and thence called Clandiwick, in compliment to him, as some have conjectured. A native of Glodwick, Mr. John Whitehead, now dead, published some curious remarks on this place, and a certain mound or tumulus near it* which appeared many years ago, in Mr. Prescott's Manchester Journal ; he supposes, that the Roman causeway still perfectly visible at Street, near Hollinwood, and which connected the city of Mancunium (now Manchester) with Castleshaw and Castle-hill in Saddleworth, passed through this village.—I do not

* This tumulus has been removed since then, by Mr Heap, the owner of the land.

exactly conceive this so clearly as Mr. W., though I cannot withhold my approbation of his remarks. It is very certain the said road must have past either through this village or near it, because of the direct line necessary to connect Mancunium and Street with Castle-shaw, all of which are generally allowed, and in fact, exhibit incontrovertible proofs of Roman origin. What rather staggers me a little in giving implicit credit to his statement, and which seems rather to militate against the supposition of its being originally written Claudiwick, is, that in the 5th year of the reign of Charles I. the land adjoining this village was leased by Thomas Cotterell, Esq. of London, to one Alexander Lomax (who was the ancestor of one Nathan Lomax, a Surgeon, who practised at Doltile, near Oldham,) in that lease; and in another conveyance of the same place, in 1640, the place now written Glodwick, is there written Glodith,* which seems not

* I have also seen it written Gladith.

to favour the supposition of its being once written Claudiwick (the orthography of which is much further removed from Claudiwick than our present mode of writing it). By the said lease it appears that one of the sons of the said Alexander Lomax, was a "Linen Webster," so that the manufacture of linen cloth had very early made its way to "Glodith," which must have been a very inconsiderable and remote country place at that time. *

It consists at present of a considerable number of detached and irregularly built cottages or dwellings, accommodated with two public-houses, and another, a third, a little below, at Threē-lane-ends.

Glodwick may boast of having been the residence of the first inventors of the spinning jenny; for it is not correct what Mr. Aikin in his History of Manchester asserts, "that Sir Richard Arkwright was

It appears that one Hugh de Atherton held 36 acres of land in the hamlet of Glodwick, in the 7th year of Henry the Fifth. *Percival's Manuscripts.*

the inventor." It was Messrs. Heap and Cowper, of Gladwick, who first made the spinning jenny, and it was exhibited by one John Clough, at Manchester, and was left there. After which, some person from Bolton, perhaps Arkwright himself, took a model thereof.

On the Loes (a hill lying a little above the village) is a hermitage built in a romantic fashion, with a fantastic garden. The appearance of the hermitage is very mean without, but the proprietor has been at great pains to render the interior comfortable. The air of the whole is ludicrously pleasant, and would be an agreeable retreat if it had been built a little larger.—It is named in allusion to the owner's profession, "*Pergula Pictoris*."

Roundthorn,

A SMALL village at the extremity of the parish eastward, situate formerly on the declivity, but now, being so much enlarged, at the foot of the hill called Loes. Within the remembrance of the author,

it contained only three or four straggling cottages; but now it assumes the appearance of a second-rate village. There is a public-house here, and some extensive coal works in its vicinity.—Tradition says, that the first cottage or erection in this place was built under the vernal and spreading branches of a tall and very fine hawthorn.

Roxbury,

A LITTLE above, is pleasantly seated at the foot of the said hill, but in a north-east direction, and is a place of very recent origin.

The New Earths.

THE lower was formerly the residence of Mr. Wild, who was the owner of the estate; but it is now the property of Dauntsey Hulme, Esq. They are both ancient residences. The higher belongs to James Lees, Esq. of New Clarksfield.

Side of Greenacres-Moor,

MAY be considered in itself a village, but is so nearly connected with the town, that in a few years, if a brisk and flourishing trade should again cheer the drooping spirits of the mercantile and adventurous world, it would be considered as forming the extreme eastern branch of the town of Oldham itself.

Indeed what was once the barren heath, then denominated Greenacres-moor, is now so nearly encircled by clusters of cottages, mills and manufactories, as to form several lively and populous branches, all verging from Oldham itself, which appears as the trunk or centre.

I here have to correct myself for not noticing under the head Residences, the two houses and large manufactories adjoining the same, belonging to Messrs. Moss and Brideoake; they are two neat brick built mansions, and were deserving of former notice.

*Mill-Brow and Waterhead-Mill, or
Mill-Bottom.*

LIE on the old road to Yorkshire, and in the neighbourhood of Messrs. Moss and Brideoake's erections, being nearly connected together, they form as it were one small village, a part of which is situate in Oldham, and the other in Saddleworth and Ashton-under-line. It is a kind of connecting point of reciprocal communication of the parishes. It contains three public-houses, and there are several cotton-mills erected there and in its neighbourhood.

At Poden* and a place called Crowley, are situate two old mansions, on the declivity of the hill above Mill, the village before-named (and by the inhabitants residing there so abbreviated). These places have been long recorded in the books of this parochial chapelry.

* Noted for being the residence of John Brierly, a very eccentric character, who was a carrier to London, and from this place being his residence, he was called Old Poden. He was buried March 17th, 1688.

Counthill,

WHICH stands on the very eminence of the hill, is the residence of several families, particularly of the Cleggs.* Descending from thence, and proceeding north-west, we come to the two *Barrow-shaws*, the import of whose names designate them places of antiquity.—*Barrow*,† from *Beorg* (Saxon), i.e. hills or mounts raised by the Saxons in honour of those who died in the field of battle; and *Shaw*, from *Schawe* (Belgic), a thicket or small wood. It is evident from the terms, that some great battle was fought at or near this place. If the revolution of a thousand

* It seems the family of the Cleggs have long resided here, for the following curious entry appears in the Register of Oldham Church: " Daniel, the son of Joseph Clegg, Jun. of Counthill, born the 25th of June, 1687, and baptized at Greenacres Barn,"

† Gough in his Sepulchral Monuments observes, that Barrows are the most ancient sepulchral monuments in the world.

years hath buried in oblivion every trace of the event—if a succession of still more recent, and perhaps more important occurrences, have obliterated from the page of history all records of the transaction, enough remains in the very names, to furnish a reflecting mind with strong ideas that some great conflict hath occurred here.

Still further north, and almost at the extremity of the township, lie *Haven*, *Foxholes*, and *Wotherhill*; and westward from thence lies the residence of Mr. B. Cowper, under the frowning brow of *Beesom-hill*, forming a pleasant contrast with the bleak and arid mountain above it. Thence in the descent of the hill as you journey towards the rivulet Beal, you meet with a cluster of cottages denominated *Francises*; here is a public-house, and in the vicinity a public school for the instruction of youth, built a few years ago.

Sholver.

LIES still further west, and is a small village of great antiquity. There are a considerable number of cottages here, though they are not regularly built. The houses are chiefly built of stone, and have a rustic appearance. It appears on record, that Roger de Asheton, of the ancient family of Ashton-under-line, did, in the seventh year of the reign of Henry V., hold 36 acres of land, belonging to Gilbert Hulme, in Sholver.*

In the neighbourhood hereof is a very pleasant retreat, the residence of Mr. Scholes, who long served under the banners of his country ; but now, retired from the bustle of active life, he enjoys in the reclusion he has here chosen, much more comfort perhaps than many whose shoulders glitter with the golden straps of honour. His cottage and garden, de-

* See Percival's Manuscripts.

signed and laid out by himself, it is impossible to pass unnoticed ; they are really beautiful !

A little north of this, in a small though deep valley, lie the cottages called the *Dingle*. This place was, above half a century ago, visited by a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning, which left a token of its dreadful effects, still beheld with admiration, in the Blue-Coat-Hospital at Manchester, where a clog is suspended, split by lightning at this place in the said storm, while the wearer thereof escaped unhurt.

' *Owlers, Fullwood, Harley-Road, and Pee-Cote*, bordering upon the township of Royton, all appear in the compass of the landscape ; and passing *Broadbent*, we come to the residence of Mrs. Booth, at *Whetstone-hill*, formerly the residence of the Kershaws, of which family Mrs. Harrop, of Copsterhill, is a descendant. This is an old mansion. The name must have been given it ere that part of the country

was enclosed. A little below lies another ancient and respectable-looking mansion, called *Dirtcar*; and on the right, *Stamp-stone*, an old mansion, with *Lower-house*, which places have long been the residence of the Milnes.

Lower Moor, and Higher Moor,

LIKE other places in this township, that formerly were moor-land, assume very much the appearance of villages, being so crowded with habitations.

In the vicinity lies *Bargap*, and the ancient residence of the Potters, doubtless so denominated from their profession. There are also two very pleasant habitations, with neat gardens adjoining them, the residences of Mr. Mellor and Mr. Samuel Milne. The latter, called *Higginshaw*, bears marks of antiquity.

We now ascend the dark and frowning summit of *Oldham-edge*, where within the author's recollection stood a very ancient summer-house. From this lofty eminence we have a most extensive pro-

spect of all the country round, for 40 miles south, and 20 or 30 north.

Below Oldham-edge lie the two *Horsedges*, perhaps the oldest mansions that lie in or near the town, Wernith excepted. In a hollow, just on the borders of what was formerly North-moor, lies the ancient house named *Coldhurst* (the cold wood). This place, the very mansion now standing, I imagine, was built at least three centuries ago, and I believe if any one will view the interior of the house, he will be convinced of the truth of my assertion. *North-moor*, adjoining, swarms with its multitudes, being nearly encircled with recent-built cottages, inhabited chiefly by weavers of strong fustians, a class of men whose privations for the last twenty years have been unparalleled—privations too that no other part of the community have ever felt in any degree of comparison to theirs, and who have still endured with a degree of patience unexampled in history. It is a matter of regret that no means can be devised for their relief; for

I am inclined to consider them as some of the best subjects in the realm, if not crushed down by distress beyond endurance.

Soho,

Is a recently erected manufactory, in the neighbourhood of Fowleach in this township. The room where the manufactory is carried on, which is the turning of rollers, fluting, polishing, &c. on fitting up any kind of metallic work for machinery, is thought to be the largest employed for a similar purpose in any part of Lancashire. The number of hands employed is very great; and the quantity of work performed by them wóuld, to those who worked in the infancy of this business, be deemed incredible. The whole is the property of Mr. Samuel Lees, late of Holts-mill, within Knott-lanes, in the parish of Ashton-under-line.

Lees-hall, now surrounded with a cluster of cottages, was formerly the habitation of the Lingards, though probably originally built by some person of the name of Lees. We pass *Alder-root*, and the mansion built lately by Mr. John Scholfield; and arriving at *Yew-tree*, we behold *Hollinwood*, that formerly waste piece of land. Here we have a grand view indeed, for it is encircled like the other late moor-lands, by hundreds of habitations, cotton-mills, warehouses, public-houses, &c. and from this view it appears like a small circular town.

On the left of Hollinwood lies *Haddershaw*, an ancient mansion, perhaps not improperly written *Addershaw* (the wood of adders). It is a stately stone mansion, very much fallen to decay; for within the author's recollection it exhibited some marks of ancient grandeur, particularly a stately gateway with iron gates. In the reign of the unfortunate Charles, it was the habitation of Sandeford, Esq.—The name is now extinct in this township, and

I conceive he married with one of the family at Chamber.

Swine-clough, an ancient farm which lies a little below Glodwick, and was purchased of Edmund Asheton, Esq. of Chadderton, by Adam Ogden the elder, of Swine-clough. The indenture of feoffment bears date January 25th, 1670, since which time till very lately, it has been in the possession of the family of the Ogdens, who also possessed Lower-Horsedge, of whom Mr. Samuel Ogden, now resident at Horsedge, is the representative.

IT now remains for me to describe the boundary of this populous township; therefore taking the bridge of Beal as the point from whence to commence the circuit or boundary-line, the waters of which divide it from Royton, to the out-fence of a farm called Rough-Meadow, and thence by the boundary of the Owlers estate, including the place called Dingle, when the fence of the Holebottom estate, in Crompton, separates the townships; this fence termi-

nates at, or rather verges the banks of a small rivulet which has its source a little below Grains; this rivulet then forms the line of limitation, then a fence of a farm belonging to A. Clegg, Esq. divides Crompton and Oldham, to the toll-gate at Grains, including a cottage there, and passing a place called Fidler's Folly and Wotherhill, the fence of which estate comes in contact with the river Medlock, near its source, the waters of which depict in silvery radiance the crown or head of the township, to a bridge near a place called Holts, with one trifling exception at Waterhead-mill, where a cotton manufactory on the further side of the Medlock is erected, one part thereof in Oldham, another in Ashton, and another in Saddleworth.* Pursuing the boundary of the Loeside and Wabbow-hill estates, in a

* I conceive from this circumstance that the course of the Medlock has been diverted from its original bed or channel, by the buildings erected on its banks at this place.

deep and retired valley, we arrive at the conflux of two very small rills, and following their course to a little below Cherry-Valley, where that branch of the Medlock which passes by Oldham, comes in confluence with the rills before-mentioned ; and ascending this valley by the course of the rivulet that passes near Oldham, we come to a point where the fence of the estate of John Lees, Esq. of Ashton, diverges up a steep ascent from the stream a little below Glodwick-clough. The out-fence of his estate, with estates belonging to Sir Thomas Horton, Langton, and Hornby, including estates at Broadway-lane Cross, and Duncusts, also Copsterhill Harrison's Farm, Lime-yate, and Street, extend to the furthermost point of the township, which is occupied by Mrs Robinson of Lime, and belongs to Mrs Barrow. We here follow the line of its boundary over the canal, and the highway to Manchester, from whence it takes the direct line of the highway (excepting only it encloses Widow Grocock's house); and at the top of Hollin-

wood it diverges from the highway almost in a tangent westward to the scite of the Old Engine, and including an estate of Sir Thomas Horton's, and a part of Mrs. Booth's estate, with that of Mr. Scholfield at Over-Cowhill, it then passes the top of Alder-Root, to a place called Collincroft, near Lees-hall, including which and running in a westerly and almost direct line, to near a place called Busk, in Chadderton, passing the top of Burnley-lane, including the estate of George Hadfield, Esq. and the land at Tetlow-Fold, to a point at a small rivulet below a place called Plumpton, where the townships of Oldham, Chadderton and Royton converge; we follow then the course of this rill, including the land of the late Mr. Edmund Elson, and the Coldhurst estate, directly over the middle of Sarah-Moor, to the top of Oldham-Edge, and thence down its steepest declivity, by Higginshaw estate to Broadbent-Moss, and thence along the rivulet of Beal to its bridge, where we commenced our circumambulation.

THE

TOWNSHIP OF ROYTON.

Royton Village.

ROYTON, the village so called, is situate in a deep valley, surrounded by high lands, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-east of Oldham, and about 8 miles east of Manchester. Within the recollection of the author, it contained only a few straggling and mean-built cottages; but in the last thirty years has increased so amazingly, not only in the number of habitations, but in the general form and appearance (the houses of late

being laid out in regular streets, and named as such) that in reality it now assumes the appearance of a very considerable village ; and but for the present stagnation in the trade thereof, which is that of the manufacture of strong fustians, it would have been considerably larger, and even now, in this general depression of commerce, the spirit of its inhabitants far surmounts the difficulties and privations they endure, for building after building is reared, and the appearance of the place is improving under the inauspicious gloom that pervades every mercantile prospect.

According to the population report of 1811, Royton township contained 625 houses, and 3,910 inhabitants. It has much increased since that time, particularly within the village itself, which must contain at least in the present year (1817) 3,000 inhabitants. That part of the village which goes by the general name of *Sandy-Lane*, consists wholly of new erections of well-built brick houses, which have all been raised in the space of a very few

years, presenting at present a regular range of well-built streets.

St. Paul's Chapel,

A CHAPEL of the establishment, built of brick, being a plain structure of the modern style, and was erected by the voluntary contribution of several pious and well-disposed persons in Royton, and its neighbourhood: The land whereon the chapel was built, and the chapel-yard, was given by the late Thomas Percival Esq., of Royton-hall.—Two marble monuments are erected in the eastern interior of this chapel, over the family vault of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. of Mills-bridge, (late of Royton-hall), on which are inscribed the names of that part of the family already deceased.

At the western exterior of the chapel, on a square stone embodied within the wall, the following lines are engraven :—

“ Deo immortali, home ecclesiam dedicavit munificentia vicinoram, regnant Georgio II. pro placi Augusto, p.p. Anno 1754.”

Register of the Curates of Royton,
from the building of the chapel, in the
year of our Lord 1754, to the present
time, 1817.—

1. Rev. Richard Dean, first curate, nominated
in the year 1754.
2. Rev. Benjamin Travis, A.B. son of Mr. G.
Travis, of Heyside, nominated curate Sept.
1st, 1760.
3. Rev. James Archer, nominated curate Dec.
25th, 1774, by the Rev. Lovett Harris,
Rector of Prestwich.
4. Rev. Richard Bury, nominated curate June
21st, 1778.
5. Rev. Thomas Langhorn, the present curate
of Royton, nominated Sept. 3d, 1796.

Royton-Hall,

LATELY the seat of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. of Mills-bridge, in the county of York, formerly belonged, with vast possessions in these parts, to the Lords Biron.—It is pleasantly seated in a valley a little further than the ridge of high land de-

nominated Oldham-edge, a part of which is in the township of Royton. It is a firm, well-built stone edifice, of ancient date, and is remarkable for an uncommonly strong and heavy round stair-case, of that kind seen in the ascent to a church, but more massy. In the front of the house, a small branch of the Irk meanders through the bottom of the gardens, dividing them from a range of luxurious meadows and vernal banks, declining gently in the front of the house. In the back ground, on an eminence in the park, built upon a hill called the Sun-loe, lately stood the summer-house, from whence there was a very extensive prospect of the circumjacent country, as far as the Welch mountains.

A very providential escape, which happened at the house of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. who was then Joseph Pickford, Esq. of Royton-hall, is worth recording.—On April 10th, 1790, in the morning, a tremendous gust of wind blew down two very large chimneys in the front of the house, each raised to the

height of 18 feet, to prevent smoking. They fell across the west gable roof, which was covered with thick and ponderous slates; broke the beams, and brought the whole down together, through three heights of chambers, into the cellar. Two of Sir Joseph Radcliffe's daughters were in bed, in the uppermost chamber, and one in that beneath. Their beds, with the furniture, were shivered to pieces. Two of the young ladies were precipitated into the cellar, one of whom was soon discovered scrambling up the rubbish, without any material hurt, having only received some slight bruises on the head and arms. The other, who was buried in the rubbish, was found in about twenty minutes after, by the exertions of a number of neighbours, lying in the midst of a feather bed, not at all injured, except what she sustained by the fright. The third was caught in the second floor, across a beam, and fixed down by a heavy piece of wood; she was much bruised and hurt; but had no bones broken, except

and some who have all the

time to go about the world

and do what they like

but I am not one of them

I have a wife and children

and I must support them

and I must work for a living

and I must pay my taxes

and I must live in a house

and I must buy food and

clothes and other necessities

and I must pay my debts

and I must pay my rent

and I must pay my taxes

and I must pay my debts

and I must pay my rent

and I must pay my taxes

and I must pay my debts

and I must pay my rent

and I must pay my taxes

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and I must pay my taxes

and I must pay my debts

and I must pay my rent

and I must pay my taxes

10. *Quodlibet* *opus* *ad*
11. *Quodlibet* *opus* *ad*
12. *Quodlibet* *opus* *ad*

13. *Quodlibet* *opus* *ad*

one or two of her ribs, from which she recovered after a month's confinement to her bed. Their maid, who was just retiring from the door after calling them up when the accident happened, was confined in the narrow space of the door-way, and was obliged to remain in that situation till the carpenter relieved her from it by cutting the door from the hinges ; for had it been pushed open, she would have fallen headlong down the breach.

The family of the Percivals (of whom Mrs. Pickford, the first wife of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, was a descendant) trace their origin from the first nobility of the kingdom of France, on her father's side ; on her mother's she claimed a more exalted birth, as a descendant of one of the British kings. Sir Joseph also, by the mother's side, claims relationship with one of the most ancient families in Lancashire—the Radcliffes of Radcliffe Tower.

[See the Pedigree annexed.]



NICHOLAS
FITZ-GILBERT
DE RADCLIFFE,
alias Rugemont,
younger br. of Fitz.—Daughter of Booth.
Gilbert de Lancaster.
Temp. Hen. II. held
the manor of his br.
as lord of Lancaster.
William de Rugeument
alias Radcliffe. Vice—Lady Cecilia de
Comes de Lancaster,
6 Richard I.
Daughter of Curwen
Adam de Radcliffe, = of Camelord, his
kinswoman.
Robert de Radcliffe, = Daughter of Bottler,
of Bewsey.
Alice, dr. and beires
Old Richard de Rad—of Prestwich, & also
cliff. 4 Edw. I. a dr. of Skelton of
Brunstead.
Richard de Radcliffe,
called Filius Richar—Daughter of Butler
Vide Roll's Tower of
Warrington.
Londou, 11 Edw. I.
William de Radcliffe, = Daughter of Massey,
Temp. 32, 34, to 37 of Tatton, Esq.
Edw. III.
Richard de Radcliffe = Alice, daughter of
Visc. de Lancaster, Leigh, of High-
8 Hen. V. to 5 Hen. Leigh.
VI. Inq. Post Mint.
20 Henry VI.
James Radcliffe, re—Daughter of Euby.
Inq. 11th Henry.
James de Radcliffe, = Cecelia, daughter of
Radcliffe tower, John Leicester of
2nd son. Tableigh.
James Radcliffe, Esq. = Joan, daughter of
Langley. Vixit
7 Henry VII.*
Owen Radcliffe, of = Alice, daughter of
Langley. 7 & 11 Hen.
VII. buried Mar. 15,
1 Edw. VI. of Mid-
dleton.
Richard Radcliffe of Elizabeth, dr. of Js.
Langley, died 20th Gerord, Esq. of Ince,
Eliz. buried at Mid- county of Lancaster,
dleton, 28th. April, sister of Sir Gilbert
Gerrard, Knt. Master
of the Rolls, buried at
Middleton, Dec. 10, 1564.

Owen Radcliffe, bu-
ried at Oldham, July
17, 1598, succeeded
by his brother.
Edmund Radcliffe, of Anne, dr. of Walter
Tykencote, co. Rut- Williams, and sister
land, 2d son of the of Euoch Williams
above Richard, huri- of London.
ed at Middleton 27th March, 1604.
Henry Radcliffe, of Elizabeth Kay, dr. of
Langley-hall, Esq. Robert (Kay) of Wake-
field, married at Mid- dleton, Feb. 11, 1604;
buried Feb. 9, 1632.
Edmund Radcliffe, = Catharine, dr. of —
Oldham, gent. 3d son of —
buried at Oldham, of the above Henry,
baptized at Middle- ton, Nov. 8, 1568.
William Radcliffe, = Mary, dr. of Abrm.
baptized at Oldham, Beaumont, of Mel-
chesfield. March 20, 1638, some
Oxon, Rector of Dinnin- them, married Jon.
Sep. 12, 1727, age 88.
William Radcliffe, = Elizabeth Dawson, of
Mills-bridge, Esq., Mills-bridge, Sep. 19,
born Oct. 20, 1670; 1706,
obit. 1748.
William Radcliffe, Esq. obit. Sep. 26,
1755; left his estate
to his nephew, Jos.
Pickford, Esq.

James — Grace
Pickford, of More-
wood, of Mel-
chesfield. March 20, 1638, some
Oxon, Rector of Dinnin- them, married Jon.
Sep. 12, 1727, age 88.
William Radcliffe, = Elizabeth Dawson, of
Mills-bridge, Esq., Mills-bridge, Sep. 19,
born Oct. 20, 1670; 1706,
obit. 1748.
William Radcliffe, Esq. obit. Sep. 26,
1755; left his estate
to his nephew, Jos.
Pickford, Esq.

Mary, dr. of the above
Wm. Radcliffe and
Elizabeth Dawson, of
Mills-bridge, Com.
Ebor. ob. Aug. 6, 1747.
Joseph Pickford, Esq. of Althill,
Nat. May 8th, 1744. †

1st wife, Catharine Percival, Nat. 15th March, 1740; Obit. 15th May, 1765; aged 25, buried at Royton.—Issue, William Percival Pickford, born Dec. 18, 1763; ob. Dec. 11, 1815.

2d wife, Elizabeth Sunderland, of Her Children—
Croydon, in Surrey, married at Croy- Frances, Nat. April 16th
don 16th Nov. 1755; born Dec. 13th 1778.
in 4 days, 26th March, 1796; buried
in the vault at Royton.

Hannah, June 17th, 1776; married Wm. Wilcock, Esq. of Halifax, at Huddersfield church, May 14th, 1808.

Harriot, Nat. Dec. 20, 1773; married Dr. Wm. Alexander of Halifax, at Huddersfield, July 5, 1803; he died March 17, 1808.

Catharine, Nat. Oct. 22, 1772; ob. Nov. 1800, at Mills-bridge, buried at Royton.

Mary, Nat. Aug. 9th, 1771; married F. Starkey, Esq. of Teddington, co. Lancashire, in 1796, at Bristol; succ mar. to John David Macbride, at Exeter, July 19th, 1805.

Charles, Nat. July 21st, 1767, obit. Jan. 9, 1810, aged 42 years.

Elizabeth, Nat. Oct. 18, 1766, m. A. of Christ Church, Oxon. 1791; obit. May 17, 1804, aged 38, buried at Acemb, near York; married Mary dr. of Sir Archibald Grant.

* Which place he purchased of Thomas Langley, of Essex, Anno 6 Edw. IV.

† Took the name of Radcliffe in pursuance of the Will of his maternal Uncle of Mills-bridge, in the West-Riding of the county of York, 22d September, 1795, and resided there.—See Herald's Office Register, January 12, 1796.—James Harrison, Norroy Register; and created a Baronet in 1813, Anno 53 Geo. III.

‡ This couple had been married 60 years.

		HERFAS TUS, the Dane, brother to Gunnora, wife of Richard I. Duke of Normandy.
Osbertus, =	Alreda, Seneschal of Normandy.	Seschal, dr. and heiress of Ralph Earl of Ivily & Blinx.
Radulphus, or Raoul de Percival,	Roger de Earl of Hereford.	William = Adelice, dr. of Roger de Burne, Earl of Tonny, Standard bore of Norman- dy.
Robert, Lord of Percival.	Wm. de Bretiville.	Wm. de Bretiville.
Anchitel Govel de = Isabella, daughter Percival.		
Wm. Govel, Lord of = Alice, dr. of Roger Percival and Ivry, 3d son and heir.		
Sir Richard de Per- cbival, 2d son, heir.		
Sir Richard Percival de Watton.		
Robert Lord Perci- val, summoned to parliament at Dublin 1285.		
Sir Roger Percival	= Johanna, & heiress of John de Bretine, descended from Count de Guise.	
2d br. John P. de Watton, 1284.		
Sir John Percival de Somery.	= Emma, dr. & heiress of Richard de Atton.	
Walter Percival, of Carhampton.		
Ralph Percival	= Sister and heiress of John Percy of West- ton, in Gorden, co. Somerset.	
John Percival, of Weston, 1386.		
Ralph Percival,	= Joan, daughter and heir of Tykham.	
Richard Percival, of Weston.		
Ralph Percival, of —Joan, daughter of Weston, obit. 1477. Sir Richard Newton.		
Richard Percival, 1st son and heir.		
John Percival, 2d—Elizabeth, met of son, at length heir. Richard K.		
Edmund Percival of Weston, obit. 1550.		
Thomas Percival of Weston.		
Richard Percival, of Manchester, obit. 1642.		
John Percival, of London, and afterw. of Bristol, merchant.		
Richard Percival, of Manchesster, obit. 1642.		
Thos. Percival, Esq.—Jane, dr. & coheir of Thos. Shepherd, of Crumpsall.	Jane — Gillian their dr. of Newton	
Richard Percival, of —Catharine, d. of Thos. Royton, Esq. ob 1697.	Jane — John dr. of Greaves Gillian Esq. of of N. Culcheth	
William Percival, —Dorothy, dr. of Thos. Esq. of Royton.	Thos. Percival, Esq. of Royton, b. Sept. 1st, 1719; obi. 1763, d. IV.	
Thos. Percival, Esq.—Martha, dr. of Ben. Gregg, of Chamber.		

VORTIGERN, King of Britain Cyndium.	BLEDERICUS, Prince of Corn- wal & Devon. Rhudd Fedel Fryah. Rhydwf. Pasgan. Cadel Dehrualue, Gwnfewrych. Gwnnan. Gwrian. Biorderch. Bywyn. Gwaethiaw. Gwrgewau. Cadiarch.
Mybmer, Earl of —Rheingar, daughter and beires.	Tydr Tryvor, Earl—Angharad, of Hereford.
3 son, ... 2d son, ... Ludducka, son and Iyngad. Grono. heir.	Angharad, dr. to Jago ap Edwal Prince of North Wales.
Lowarche Gam.	Sirriev, dr. and heir to Rhywalam ap Rhynwyn, Prince of Powis, qui vixit 1066.
Rees Says.	Hfa, dr. of Gruff bir ap Gruff ap Rees.
Tudor, eldest son.	Tudor, eldest son. —Jane, dr. of Rees Vichan ap Rees Anns as Grufe.
3d son, Kevebalyn, ... 2d son, Grono, ... Awr and Addaf the Petres and Goch, in Brom- the Powis.	Owen, son of Bled- dyn. —Eva, dr. and heir of Maddock op Gwen- wenwyn.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Jerhen. —Angharad, dr. & heir to Gruff ap Micher ap Eledur, by Gruffe's wife Angharad, dr. of un ap Meyrick ap Cardock op Destyu ap Gurgont.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Jerworth Vychan. —Catherine, dr. & heir to Griffith ap Griffith ap Llewellyn, Prince of Wales.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Jerworth Voel. —Gwladys, dr. & heir of Jen ap Gruffe ap Helyn ap Evan ap Adda ap Meyrick, and su up by a many aps to Brockwell Iscoedroe.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Gruffyth. —Gwervil, dr. of Me- redith ap Vychan ap Madox ap Owen Vychan.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Madock, Lord of Iscoid. —David Lloyd. —Daughter of Blethy of Crighion Vychan.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Jenkin Lloyd. —David Lloyd. —Given, dr. and heir to John Lloyd, of Lloyd, and main son of Tomlyn op Mado- dock.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	John Lloyd, 2d —Alice, dr. of Randle son. —Lloyd of Talorne.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Robert Lloyd, of —Ellyn, dr. of David Halighton. —Luke Lloyd, of —Mary, dr. of Robt. Halgbton, son and brother. —Luke Lloyd, son and heir. —Catharine, eldest dr. of Thos. Whiteley, of Aston.
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Luke Lloyd, of Bryn- —Esther, dr. of James 4th son and heir, ob. —Rector March 31st, 1695, of St. Mary's in Shrewsbury, and at length the heir to her nephew. †
3d son, Owen, of ... 2d son, Thomas, ... whom are de- of whom the scended the Dy- Pennants are Pennants are descended.	Thomas Kenyon, son —Catharine Lloyd, of Roger Kenyon, of —daughter and co- Peel, Esq. heir.

Madocks Lloyd, 2d son, Lord of Talarne.

Since the removal of Sir Joseph Radcliffe to Mills-bridge, the hall has been in the occupation of the Rev. Joseph Hordern, the minister of Shaw chapel ; and being an extensive building, having some very spacious rooms, it has served him both as a residence and a seminary for the tuition of a number of noblemen and gentlemen's sons. He has, however, lately removed to Failsworth-Lodge, near Manchester ; and it is now in the possession of Mr. Edmund Wild, as occupier thereof.

In this township are a great number of cotton-mills, and one fulling-mill, chiefly for the Rochdale baize manufactured in the neighbourhood thereof. There is also a large malt-kiln, belonging to Mr. Andrew, in Edge-lane. It contains only 576 statute acres of land, being the smallest of the four townships.

The soil is for the most part dry and sandy ; a few acres only want draining. There is no waste land. The proportion of arable land is small to that of pasture.

The manures are marl, got in the township, and lime brought from Ardwick near Manchester, or from Buxton. The productions are oats, potatoes, and a few turnips; seldom any wheat, the vicinity of the hills making it subject to the mildew from damps. These are consumed on the spot, for the parish at large being so populous considering its extent, is far from producing sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The Manchester, Rochdale, and Huddersfield markets are resorted to for a supply of this great deficiency. The timber of this township is in the hedge-rows, and some small plantations, for there are no woods.

The farms are chiefly small, and the tythes for the most part compounded for. The rents are very various, and particularly fluctuating at this period. For the changes throughout Europe for the last thirty years have rendered any regular statement of these things nugatory, perhaps even in the current year in which such statement has been made. Rents in

commercial places like these, decline or advance with the ebb or flow of trade, manifesting at once that the dependence of the inhabitants of these parts is not on agriculture, but on the great momentum of commerce. Even England has exalted itself in the scale of nations, to the highest pitch of power, not by the plough, but by the mechanic wheel and the shuttle. May our legislature not forget this !

The greatest part of the vicarial tythes of this township are compounded for by a modus, and paid with the Easter dues. The living is a chapelry under Prestwich, value about £80. a year.

The streams of the Irk and Beal, which rise in this township, are subject to frequent floods, from the large quantities of rain which sometimes fall on the circumjacent hills, which almost entirely surround the township; but they soon subside; owing to the declination of the country west, through which these streamlets pass, till they fall into the river Irwell.

The manufactures of the place are the different branches of the cotton trade, especially the weaving of strong fustians. Coals are also a considerable product of this township ; more than half of it containing valuable beds of this mineral.—They have been worked here above 100 years ; they lie from 20 to 100 yards and upwards from the surface, in different strata, dipping or declining to the S. S. W. one yard in five and a half. Some of the beds are six feet thick. There is also some free stone dug up in the township ; and at a place on the borders of Oldham-edge, near White-bangs or Banks, is a good chalybeate spring, which, about some twenty years ago, was much more resorted to than now.

Street-Bridge,

A SECOND rate village, lies in the neighbourhood of Royton, and is a very remarkable place for the coal works carried on there, and in the neighbourhood thereof.—Here is also a paper-mill,

the property of Mr. Moreton, and three public-houses, besides a great number of cottages in and near the place.

Thorp,

(FROM the Saxon tongue, signifying a village or country town,) is situate on an eminence north of the village of Royton, and must have been a place of very considerable consequence in former times : the name thereof implies it. It however at present consists of a few scattered cottages only. It seems, as long back as we can trace in existing records, to have belonged, like most of the places in this neighbourhood, to the Lords Byron, then Sir — Byron only, and to have been constituted the residence of the Taylors, an ancient family, of whom are the Taylors of Lees and of Rhodes-hill, near Lees, and they are the pogenitors also of the Cleggs of Bent, in Oldham. One of the family; R. Taylor of Thorp-clough, still resides in the vicinity thereof.

E'en this neglected spot perhaps in days of
yore,
Swarm'd with its multitudes of busy crowded
life ;
And num'rous towns, which now expung'd for
evermore
From memory's map, then held their myriads
rise.

Leaving Thorp, and continuing our journey along the northern boundary of the township, we come to Dog-forts, or Dog-fords, where is a cotton manufactory, and a number of neat-built houses. The stream it is very probable was always shallow here; but I conceive it did not derive its name as being fordible by dogs, for certainly the greatest of rivers are so, but received its name from dog, and fords (to kill, O. W.) perhaps the place where some favorite animal of the canine species met its fate.

Heyside or Hayside,

A SMALL village situate on the old road from Oldham to Shaw. It is derived perhaps, from *Hay* (Saxon) an inclosure, and *Side*, the side of an inclosure; or, from *Hai*, a hedge (Sax.) and *Side*—hedge-side, which probably is more correct, as it was formerly written Haigh-side.

It contains a considerable number of cottages, if we include both the Higher and Lower. There is a public-house here, and a meeting-house for a branch of the Indedendents; and near thereto, at a place called Turf-lane-end, is a Quakers' meeting-house, which has long existed there. It was in the neighbourhood of Oldham that the first establishment of the Society of Friends, who appeared here existed, after which they established their meeting at Heyside; and the first account of a burial at the burial-place at Turf-lane-end, then called Heyside, was in the year 1665. Heyside was formerly the residence of the

family of the Shaws; here follows their pedigree:—

William, of Shaw-hall, — Jane, dr. of Henry
in Leland. Farrington, of Hutton Grange.

Richard, obit. 1629. —

Succeeded by

Richard Shaw, 2nd — Ann, daughter of
son, of Heyside, in — Brown.
Royton.

Oliver Shaw,* of Hey- — Alice, daughter of
side, obit. August 1, Thomas Curtham, of
1706.† Heyside,

by whom he had issue—Richard, Thomas,
John, William, Oliver, Joseph, Edward, and
Benjamin.

Of the brother, sisters and sons of
Oliver Shaw, gent. it is probable are des-
cended the Shaws of Oldham, Saddle-
worth, and Ashton parishes, viz. of Grot-
tonhead, Wellinhole, Laneside, &c. I am

* His brother and sisters were, John, Mary, and Ann.

† See his epitaph on a brass plate in Oldham Parochial
Chapel before-mentioned.

of opinion that the residence of this Oliver Shaw and his progenitors, is now occupied by James Hadfield, of Turf-lane, or Mrs. M. Mellor. The present Heyside (viz. the place where the village is now situate)—is where the old and long established roads from Oldham, Shaw, Sholver and Royton join; but the original Heyside was situate in the vicinity of this place; and indeed records belonging to the Quakers' meeting, as before stated, denominate that place Heyside, no longer back than 1665.

Higginshaw,

Is an ancient place, and formerly, (from the name thereof) was in the possession of some person whose name was Hugh, and descended to his son. The word Higgin, according to Alfricus, signifies Hugh's son; therefore the place denominated Higginshaw, we interpret Hugh's son's wood. And it is here worthy of remark, how many places were formerly

woods or woodlands; from the present names thereof, it appears almost certain that a great part of the district I am describing consisted of woods, though at present scarcely a vestige of this sylvan scenery now remains.

Dry-Clough

Is now a place worthy of remark, and deserves our notice.—There are a very considerable number of habitations here, where, within the recollection of the writer, there existed only a single farmhouse, the residence of the *Mellors*, who have long been regular carriers to different parts of the kingdom. The local place where the numerous cottages which give this place the appearance of a small village are situate, was in reality what its name denotes, a kind of ravine, covered with brambles and bushes, through which scarcely any water was seen to pass, except when the high lands adjacent had been drenched by heavy showers.

There are two public-houses here, and Mr. Andrew has a malt-kiln of no inconsiderable extent, besides a wind-mill, on an elevated situation a little distance from his house, the only one in the parish. The coal-works too, now carried on by the firm of Henshaws and others, form a considerable feature in the appearance of this place ; and the manager of the works, Mr. Evans, has a very neat habitation near them.

Holden-Fold.

THIS place has acquired its name from the proprietors thereof, in whose family, as an inheritance, it has descended for the space of nearly three centuries. It consists of a number of ancient-built cottages, on an eminence above a branch of the Irk, which gives motion to the machinery of a number of cotton-mills and coal works in the valley below. I consider the valley through which this branch of the Irk takes its course, as the

most pleasingly picturesque and romantic of any in the parish, wanting only the additional aid of a little of the sylvan beauty which is to be seen in some valleys, to render it a truly charming place.—In the contiguity of this place, but on the opposite banks of the said rivulet lies Royley, noted, I suppose near a century ago, as a famous place for coal-works, which are still carried on here and all round the neighbourhood thereof; the coal dug here being highly esteemed, both in Manchester and all the country round, wherever it is conveyed. These being the principal places in this township which I consider deserving of more particular notice, a list of the smaller and more recently-built erections in every separate township, will be found in an alphabetical list inserted in this work immediately before the directory.

I shall now give the exact boundary of this township, conceiving the same useful for various reasons.

Boundary of the Township of Royton.

To trace the bounds of this township, we commence our undertaking at a place called *Littlewood*, near or rather adjoining to *Heyside*, and the first point of our departure is our entrance into an avenue betwixt Mr. James Nield's cotton-mill, lying on the left, and Mr. Benjamin Clegg's house on the right; and passing through that and journeying along the boundary-fence of Mr. B. Clegg's estate, and that of Mr. Hoom's, called the *Intaks*, to the water of *Beal*, we pursue the course of the rivulet, being the boundary of *Sholver-lane* estate, and traverse the bounds of *Royton-moss* estate, pass along *Earnshaw's* boundary fence, and then describing the circuit of *Abraham Clegg, Esq.* and *Mr. Mills of Burridge* estates, and crossing *Higginshaw-lane*, we trace the exterior bounds of *Mr. Mashiter's* estate; then ascending the bleak eminence of *Oldham-edge* by *Edge-yate*, and arriving at the summit thereof, the line of demarkation descends through the midst of a deep stone-quarry on the wes-

tern declivity of the Edge; and including the cottages on the north of Sarah-moor, and passing on to the boundary-fence of Grimbie's estate to Booth-hill-lane, and along the bounds of Booth-hill estate, to the new road to Royton, crossing which it follows the boundary-fence of an estate belonging to James Lees, Esq. of Clarksfield, and then along the course of the rivulet which passes Plumpton, and deviates from the course of this rivulet at a point in the valley below Plumpton, where the townships of Oldham, Chadderton and Royton converge; after this the boundary-fence of Mr. Simeon Holden's and Rothwell's estates, form the line of extent, till we arrive at a point in the valley near Shiloh-mill, and following the fence which borders the rivulet near the aforesaid mill, which fence is the boundary-fence of B. Whitworth's estate to Streetbridge, it follows the rivulet then which has its source near House-wood, or rather the fence bounding the estates of Mr. Joseph Andrews and Mr. Whitworths, and along

the out-fence belonging to the estates of Messrs. Ralph Taylor, Mellor, and Bardsley progressively, as the names follow each other. These estates form its boundary-line to the ancient village of Thorpe, whence the rivulet passing near thereto, forms its demarcation to near House-wood; it then diverges from the course of the said rivulet, and is bounded by Messrs. James and Thomas Taylor's and Sir Joseph Radcliffe's estates, by Dog-forts-brook, and then by Lower-fields, and along the out-fence of the Rough-dog-forts estate to Cowlishaw, and crossing the new road from Oldham to Shaw, at a corner of a field including in the line of its course Andrew's and Stansfield's cottages, opposite which, on the said new road, and included in the bounds of this township, stand the four cottages of Mr. Abraham Jones, it passes these still bounded by Sir Joseph Radcliffe's estate, and then by an estate belonging to the churchwardens and overseers of Manchester, after which John Taylor's, Esq. of Higher-groves, land forms the line of se-

paration between the townships of Crompton and Royton, and then another estate belonging to Sir Joseph Radcliffe is the boundary limit thereof to the top or corner of Shaw-edge-fields, including the cottages at Shaw-edge, at which place we cross the road from Oldham to Shaw, and arrive at our first point of departure.

THE

TOWNSHIP OF CROMPTON.

THE township of Crompton forming a part of the parochial chapelry of Oldham, is bounded on the west by Thornham, in the parish of Middleton; on the north by the townships of Castleton and Butterworth, in the parish of Rochdale; on the east by Friarmere, in the parochial chapelry of Saddleworth; and on the south by the townships of Oldham and Royton, in the parochial chapelry I am now describing.

The name may probably be derived from *Crom*, crooked or bowed, from its surface being so uneven, the whole of the township chiefly consisting of a mass of rugged hills and valleys ; and the additional Saxon word *Ton*, a town.

Shaw Village.

SHAW, or what is generally called Shaw Chapel, is the principal village in the township of Crompton ; it consists of one irregularly-built street, divided by its inhabitants into what they denominate Higher and Lower Shaw. Lower Shaw contains the greater number of houses, and they are in general very substantial modern-built houses, chiefly of stone, the stone quarries being numerous in the hills above Shaw. In Lower Shaw are four public-houses, and several neat-looking shops. In the village of Shaw is exhibited on Saturday's market some of the finest butchers' meat to be seen in any part of the county. The purveyors in this village have, by unremitting attention to business,

risen from the lowest and meanest drudgery of their profession, to be independent men, and men of opulence. They purchase whole herds of cattle at the northern fairs, and generally carrying the *primum mobile*, contained in canvas, cloth or morocco leather, are enabled to dispose of them on the most moderate terms; and it has long since been remarked by more than myself, that where a good and cheap pennyworth is, there will the crowds be gathered together. They supply not only their own village with meat, but also attend the markets of both Oldham and Rochdale.

AT Lower Shaw there was lately erected a methodist chapel, of the Wesleyan connection, denominated Bethel: it is a small but neat building. The gallery is semi-octagonal, and so contrived that every auditor therein has a full view, if not of the pulpit, at least of the preacher. The seats in the bottom part thereof are not yet completed, but are intended to be

formed on the same plan as the gallery. The first stone of this building was laid by Mr. James Cheetham, of Clough, near Shaw, on the 22nd of June 1815.—The chapel of the establishment is in Higher Shaw: it was originally a very ancient erection, but has been lately re-built. It is a plain stone edifice of the modern style, and so contrived as to contain a large congregation, having a gallery round the whole of the interior, except the eastern part. The form of this gallery is semi-elliptical, but not laid out with that judgment which is apparent in the Methodist meeting-house. Many of the audience must sit with their backs to the preacher. Within the rails of the altar, on two plain stones, are the following inscriptions.

On the old stone :—Acting trustees for re-building this chapel, enlarged 9 feet from south to north, A. D. 1739—

The Honourable Sir Ralph Asheton, High Sheriff.

Sir Darcy Lever, L. L. D. of Alkrington.

The Rev. Richard Goodwin, Rector of Prest-wich.

Robert Radcliffe, Esq. of Foxdenton.

The Rev. Samuel Sidebottom, A. M. Rector of Middleton.

The Rev. Jacob Scholes, A. M. Curate of Prest-wich.

The Rev. Joshua Stopford, A. B. Curate of Shaw.

Hugh Yannes, Gent. of Crompton-hall.

James Wild, Gent. of New Earth.

On the new stone:—Acting trustees for re-building this chapel, at which time it was enlarged 20 feet from south to north wall, A. D. 1798.

John Travis, Oldham.

John Andrew, School-croft-lane.

Henry Wild, Black-clough.

James Milne, High-Crompton.

John Wild, Cowlishaw.

John Wild, Shaw.

William Nield, Shaw-Edge.

William Travis, Shaw.

Rev. Joseph Hordern, A. M. Curate.

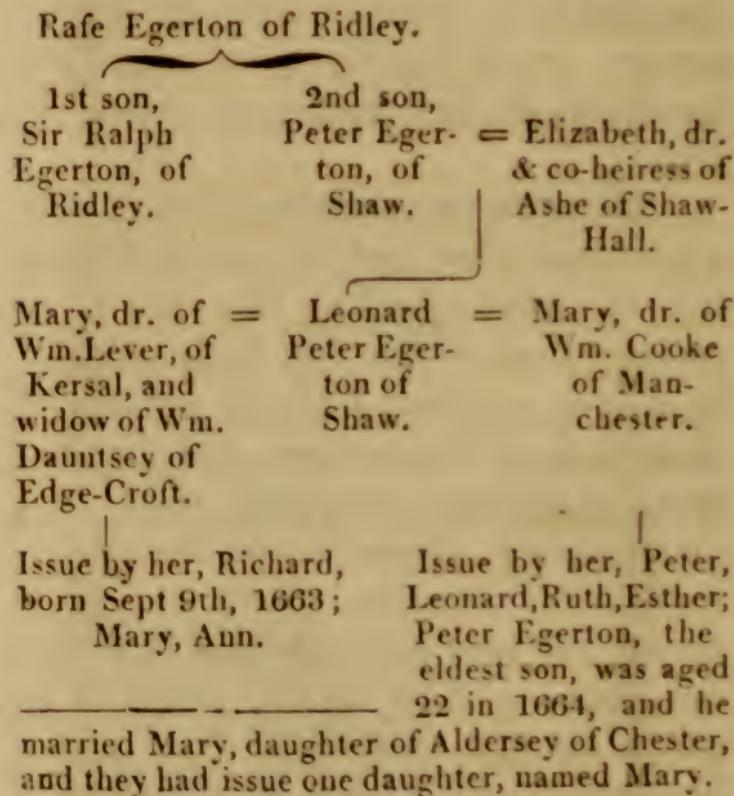
John Buckley, of Cowlishaw-lane, Chapel-warden.

In order to perpetuate to posterity their attention to the laudable work, the present warden, James Cheetham, has caused this inscription to be engraven—“ Anno. D. 1801.”

The organ is generally allowed to be a fine toned one; and the singers belonging, or rather attending this chapel, are perhaps some of the best in Lancashire. It is their constant study to accomplish themselves in this science; and they may boast of having produced some very extraordinary characters in the musical world. Mr. Jonathan Nield, as one instance, has been acknowledged by a London audience to be the first singer of his part in his day. Indeed the Shaw musical band are a constellation in the sphere of harmony.

The chapel of Shaw is a kind of free chapel, as it pays dues to no other place.

Shaw or Cowlishaw, was once the residence of a family of the name of Egerton; their line of descent is as follows:—



THE following list of the proprietors of land in Crompton, which is taken from an original manuscript in the possession of Mr. George Scholes, of Stake-hill near Middleton, as also the writings of the top of Dog-hill estate, and was kindly communicated to me by Mr. Cheetham of Clough near Shaw, shews that the whole of the Township of Crompton was at that time in the possession of thirteen proprietors only; though the said manuscript bears no date, yet it must undoubtedly have been written before the creation of Sir John Byrom to the title of Baron Byrom of Rochdale, which took place 24th October 1643; and also before the knighthood of Mr. Asheton, who was knighted August 17th, 1660. I have since found from a manuscript in the possession of Abraham Crompton, Esq. of High Crompton, that the following survey was made by Henry Wilcock and Thomas Blomeley, in the months of June and July 1523, viz. in the reign of King James the First.

Proprietors Names.	Quantity of Land.		
	A.	R.	P.
Sir John Byrom.....	169	1	28
Mr. Asheton	160	2	29
Mr. Prestwich.....	47	2	13
Mr. Cheetham.....	258	3	39
Mr. Crompton	113	2	17
Mr. Leavers	134	0	36
Mr. Wrigley	48	2	29
Mr. James Scholfield ..	44	1	22
Mr. Abraham Buckley..	29	2	38
Mr. William Kershaw..	32	2	38
Mr. Wylds	29	2	27
Mr. Chaddertons	224	3	11
Mr. Tetlow	29	1	25
	<hr/>		
Total	1323	3	32
	<hr/>		

THE ancient houses in the town are,

Crompton Hall,

WHICH anciently belonged to the family of Crompton, till it descended by three daughters to the ~~Hollands~~^{Hydes} of Denton, the Hamer's of Hamer, and Nutthall of Blakely: the last two-thirds of it was by the marriage of Richardson's daughter, the

property of Mr. Hugh Yannes, whose heir sold it to Mr. John Kershaw; the remaining third descended to Sir Ralph Asheton of Middleton, who married one of the ~~Holland~~^{Hodges} of Denton, and it was given to the mother of Mr. Lister of Westby, by Sir Ralph aforesaid. It has a very mean appearance at present, and stands a short distance from Crompton-Fold.

Pedigree of the family of Cromptons,
the original proprietors of Crompton:—

John Crompton of Crompton,
vixit 32 Henry VI.

William Crompton of . = Joan dr. of Robert
Crompton.

1st son, Robert Crompton de Crompton. 2nd son, John
Crompton.*

William Crompton of = Ann, daughter of
Crompton.

Thomas Crompton of = Jane, dr. of Edward
Crompton.

Grace, dr. & coheiress, mar. John Nuthall of Blakely.	Deborah, dr. & coheiress mar. Samuel Hamer, of Hamer.	Alice, dr. and coheiress, mar. Robert Hyde of Denton.
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* From this John Crompton I am induced to think
sprung the present Abraham and Abel Crompton, Esquires,
of High Crompton.

High Crompton.

IN ancient deeds High Crompton is denominated a town ; it is very probable it was much larger than at present : it is the residence of Abraham Crompton, Esq. and Messrs. Mills. A. Crompton, Esq. is in possession of some armour which was worn by one of their family in the feudal times.—The weight of the helmet is *3lbs. 2 oz.* breast plate *9lbs. 8 oz.* and back armour *5lbs. 4 oz.*

Burnedge,

OR as formerly spelt Brunedge, the residence of Messrs. Mills, lies on the borders of the township ; one part in Butterworth, and the other in Crompton. Traditional accounts speak of the present residents having occupied this place for 500 years past, which is certainly very remarkable : they have writings, which I have seen, dated the year after the gunpowder plot. It is a bleak situation, as may be imagined from its name ; but seems to be surrounded by very good pasture land.

Whitfield-Hall.

WHITFIELD-HALL, anciently the property of the Whitfields, and then the Haworths, had the possession thereof; and after them the family of the Buckleys. Captain Buckley, however, sold it in 1700, to the Levers of Alkrington for £2,200, after which it was sold by Sir Ashton Lever, Knt. to the Mills of Whitefield, then tenants under him, for £2,600, in the year 1786, Mr. Mills having a lease thereof for three lives, or certainly it would not have been purchased at that low price. The present occupier thereof is Mr. David Wild. It is a substantial stone edifice; and near thereto, on the very eminence of the hill is situate Whitefield-Fold.

Park or Park House,

ANCIENTLY belonged to the Cromptons, then to the Cheethams of Nuthurst, and then to Smith of Brightmesh, who sold it to Percival, Esq. of Royton, who purchased it in May 1672; but by the

marriage of Mr. Percival's daughter to Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart. of Mills-bridge, in Yorkshire (then of Royton-hall), it became his property, and was sold by him to James Milne, Esq. of Park-house, then his tenant, whose family had resided at Top-of-hill estate, which is adjoining to Park, time immemorial. The descent of James Milne, Esq. of Park-house, the present possessor, is stated as follows :—

Mr. James Milne, who was the occupier of Park-house and estate, when Percival purchased it, was succeeded by his son, Mr. John Milne, who divided Top-of-hill estate; leaving one moiety thereof to Mr. Abraham Milne, and another to Mr. Edmund Milne. Mr. Abraham Milne at his demise left his part of the estate to his son James Milne, who was a noted veterinary surgeon, and had very considerable practice; he never married, and dying without issue, demised the estate to his brother John; from whom it descended to his son James, who was the father of

the present James Milne, Esq. of Park-house, who hath now purchased the same as aforesaid. James Milne, Esq. the present proprietor and occupant, has wonderfully improved this large estate, 40 acres of which, 120 years ago, were let for £15. I suppose there is scarcely any estate in this township which has undergone such a wonderful alteration.

The present proprietor of Park-house, in conjunction with William Clegg, Esq. of Westwood, have opened this remote part of the country to a free intercourse with the commercial world, by planning and executing that road generally denominated the Featherstall-road, with its branches. Nothing could have been devised more beneficial to the village of Shaw, and all the country round, than this project. The road passes the neat mansion of J. Milne, Esq. which is a stone edifice, of the modern style, with some gardens adjoining; and since his removal to his present habitation, a little further by the road-side, he has erected a number of neat cottages,

and a public-house, which are denominated *Jubilee*, as being built at the time that festival was celebrated.

At a place called Clough, lies the mansion of Mr. Cheetham : this is a plain, well-built stone edifice ; its appearance conveys the idea *utilis et elegantia*. It is a singular fact, that before the erection thereof, the whole scite was an ugly, rough, unsightly stone-quarry, many yards in depth ; but how is the eye delighted and surprised to see such rugged and useless places put on the pleasing garb of vegetation. From the front of the house, Mr. Cheetham has a pleasing prospect of the village of Shaw, and the ridge of sullen-looking mountains that almost environ it; the only opening left is a vista a little beyond the village, which strikes the eye, exhibiting a flat of rich meadow and pasture land, and here and there a tuft of woodland verdure, giving a goodly richness to the landscape.

“ Industry, if she turn,
E'en the drear desert brightens, mountains smile
And vallies laugh in gay luxuriance round.”

Near this place is the venerable abode at Bank-house. Neither can I forget noticing the remarkable spring of Black-clough, the sweetness and clearness of which is scarcely equalled ; beyond this lies Shore-edge, a dreary place, containing a number of straggling houses wide of Crompton-hall, which we have before had occasion to mention ; the valley, however, where it stands, is remarkable for quarries of stone, beds of coal, and the clearest springs of water.

On the top of the valley which winds round towards Grange, there is an exhibition of the most romantic scenery ; surely not much exceeded by those remarkable dales in Derbyshire ; but as the writer never had the pleasure of visiting those scenes of “ perfect nature” which abound in that wonderful county, he

cannot with propriety pass any judgment thereon. He however hopes he may be permitted to say, he never beheld any thing that so forcibly arrested his eye, as on entering this remarkable valley, which bears the name of *Orchery-Wood*. The rock which on each side rises almost perpendicular, terrifies the gazing eye, added to the rudeness of all around, and fails not to inspire an idea of the appearances exhibited by Dame Nature in the primeval ages. The dashing of the waters from rock to rock—the rustling of the wind through this dreary wilderness—with the yawning excavations in the rocks, partly natural and partly artificial, form such a group of novelties as would almost give inspiration to the most insensitive.

Leaving this extraordinary valley, I must call the attention of my readers to three remarkable mounds or redoubts of earth, one of which, and the most remarkable, is above Crompton-hall. They are supposed to have been thrown up in the time of the civil wars in the reign of

Charles the First, as a kind of retreat or shelter for the adherents to royalty. They are all formed under that high ridge of hills which extend all along here, and are placed at about three-quarters of a mile distant from each other.—The first is called Sholver-Hey redoubt; the second and most remarkable, is the redoubt at Cutts, above Crompton-hall, as before observed ; and the third, and most northerly, lies at Slences, or rather Slensides. I suppose but few persons are living who feel not a kind of vain glory in relating any thing they may think extraordinary or meritorious relative to their progenitors, and equally do we feel a repugnance in hearing any report to their discredit :—suffer me for once to give way to this propensity (I will not say error) of our nature, by relating an adventure of an ancestor of mine, which the description of these redoubts brings fresh to memory, and which I have often heard my father relate and others affirm.—He said, that an ancestor of his, who was a resident at Crompton

mill, in the capacity of miller, being much attached to the royal cause, had been with a number of persons of the same principles, on a fishing-party, and that they called at Moss-Hey, near the village of Shaw, to fry their sport ; which were just served up to table, when a person coming in hastily, informed them that a party of the parliament's cavalry were in search of them ; and assured them that before they could finish their repast, the soldiers would be upon the spot. Whereupon they threw down knives, plates, fish, hooks and all, and fled, excepting only my good old ancestor, the miller, who swore if the Devil himself came, he would have the *last snack*. He had scarcely finished, when they arrived. He by some means or other, however, escaped from the house, and though closely pursued, he ran in such a zigzag direction over the mosses and quagmires adjoining the place, that their horses presently stuck fast, and they themselves with much difficulty escaped. By this time my old dusty progenitor had reached Sholver-

Hey redoubt, from whence he could perceive their embarrassment, and hallooed to them tauntingly, *Where are your pot-guns now?*

Above the places we are describing, in a wild inlet on the edge of these barren mountains, lies a place called *Brown-barn*, remarkable for being the residence of two Scotchmen, who it is supposed fled here to avoid the fury that followed the abettors of the rebellion in 1715. What their occupation was in this dreary solitude is unknown; but the dregs of iron-ore are frequently dug up here.

Near to these dreary places, but more southerly, lie the *Three Doghills*, *Kentish Nook*, and a public-house called *Dowtham's Roses*, lies a little below; and still a little lower, is *Laneside*.

Cowlshaw,

A CONSIDERABLE place, lies near Shaw: it contains some well-built houses, and one which bears marks of antiquity;

as long back as I can trace, Mr. Worsley, gent. was a resident at Cowlishaw.

There is a very neat-built house here, occupied as a public-house, by Mr. Jones. School-croft-lane, Rushy-fields, Holroyd's cotton-mill, with Low Crompton, Netherhouse and Lime-field, Leonardin-cross, Narrow-gate-brow and Fir-lane, all lie on the eminence a little distance from Cowlishaw.

Boundary of Crompton.

WE commence our circumambulation at Dog-forts-brook, which is the point of contact of the townships of Crompton, Royton, and Thornham, whence the line of boundary runs through the midst of a garden belonging to Mr. William Taylor, adjacent to his cotton-mill ; and crossing the said brook, to a tree growing in a close below Mr. Heap's house, thence it veres across the highway leading from Royton and Rochdale, and running along the fence behind the houses in Fir-lane, inclucing them, and two houses denomin-

nated the *Middle of the Brow*, it re-crosses the road again at *Narrow-gate-brow*, and diverging direct in a tangent from the point of congress of the three roads, from High Crompton, Rochdale and Royton, across a garden, and along the boundary-fence to the boundary-stone which divides Thornham, Castleton, and Crompton, which stone is placed in a solitary valley or rather ravine, a little below *Pitts*, on which is an inscription, but the characters are rendered illegible by time. The boundary-fence of Pitts meadow is the line of the township, to a stone fixed therein ; from this stone the line of limitation divides the meadow below Burnedge into two parts, one of which is in Crompton, and the other in Castleton ; it divides the house of Mr. Robert Mills of Burnedge : on one side of his house you are in Crompton, but step to the other side of the room, and you are in Castleton ; then including Mr. R. Mills' house (a very neat-looking mansion) it just divides the porch from the house of Messrs. James and John

Milne, cotton-manufacturers at Burnedge; this porch is in Crompton, and the rest of the building in Castleton: thence passing close by a cottage in Castleton (occupied at present by John Buckley), it proceeds almost in a direct line thence, to the boundary-stone placed in a meadow below Briney-Heys, very near to a place denominated Knott-Booth; then along the fence dividing Gorsey-Hey from Great-Hey, and then the Little-Hey boundary-fence marks the limitation of the township, without including Little-Hey; it then runs below Hill-top, bounding Hill-top estate, and passing by a circuitous fence very near to Helen road, bounded by the rivulet, leaving *a triangular piece of ground which pays no lays to any township*; then again by the out-fence of Hill-top estate, and by Heys estate, by Brown-Lee and the brook to Hurst-stile, above a place called Bottoms, then by the boundary-stone or fence passing across the Featherstall road, including a small close on the opposite part of the said road, and

passing immediately by the houses named Bottom-of-the-wood, following the course of a small rivulet which distils from the high lands of Butterworth, &c. which streamlet divides the estate of James Mills, Esq. from the Top-of-hill estate; it then diverges from the brook aforesaid, passing Cowheys on the left, and Staniards and Slences on the right; after which it is bounded by Kershaw's estate, and then by a wall along Hough-Hey and Hugh-Hey (dreary-looking places); these divide it on one side, and Róehdale Parish-rough on the other, pursuing our bleak and solitary road till we come to Sir Joseph Radcliffe's estate, which forms the boundary below Crowt-knoll-pike; Crompton turfery (arid and desolate) completes the limits of the township to Cherry-clough-gate; from thence a wall denominated Saddleworth-wall, divides it to Grains.—Oldham township shews the limits to Beal-bridge, and then Royton township to Dogforts-brook, which see.

THE

TOWNSHIP OF CHADDERTON.

CHADDERTON township is bounded by Failsworth and Moston, in the parish of Manchester, on the south; by Knottlanes, in the parish of Ashton-under-line, on the east; by the township of Oldham on the north; and by the townships of Ackrington and Tonge, in the parish of Prestwich, on the west. It contains one chapel of the establishment, which is built nearly in the middle of Hollinwood: it was

erected in the year 1765, and consecrated July 8th, 1769 ; it is a plain brick building, of the modern style, and had lately a small belfry annexed thereto, in the form of a tower. The first minister who officiated there, was the Rev. John Darby, A.M. second master in the free grammar-school in Manchester: he held the ministry of this chapel 30 years. He was afterwards minister of St. Paul's, Manchester, and of Gorton in the said parish. The Rev. W. R. Hay acted as assistant-curate for three years under the Rev. John Darby. The Rev. Charles Panton Myddleton, A. M. began his ministry at Hollinwood, March 25th, 1801; who was succeeded by the present minister, the Rev. John Holme : he commenced his ministry at Hollinwood chapel in September 1809.

Foxdenton-Hall,

THE ancient seat of the Radcliffe family, who have removed therefrom some time since. Their present residence is at

Huish, seven miles from Blandford, in the parish of Winterbore Telstone.

The appearance of Foxdenton-hall is dull, being much decayed; and though silent, it speaks in language sufficiently intelligent—

"I'm left in solitude to mourn my lord."

I do not think the situation at all pleasant; for being seated on a flat or level, it affords no gratification to the eye of curiosity, nor any delightful prospect; for though the country round is in a good state of cultivation, yet the eye is quite limited in its view from the scite of the mansion itself.

This township, and the estates of Foxdenton and Standish, were first bought by the ancient family of the Traffords of Trafford-hall, near Manchester, in the reign of king John.—The following pedigree of this ancient family I here take the liberty to insert.—

- 1st. Radulphus de Trafford, lived before the Conquest, about 1030, and died in Edward the Confessor's time: about 1048, he was Lord of Trafford, and a Thane.
- 2nd. Radulphus de Trafford—Vixit William the Conqueror.
- 3d. Robert de Trafford, Temp. Wm. Rufus.
- 4th. Henricus de Trafford, Temp. Stephen; obit. 1150.
- 5th. Henricus de Trafford, Temp. Henry II. obit. 2nd year of Richard I.
- 6th. Richard de Trafford, first Lord of Stretford, and bought the Township of Chadderton, with the estates of Foxdenton and Standish, of Matthew filius Wilheli mi.
- 7th. Galfridus or Geoffry de Trafford de Chadderton: he first assumed the name of Chadderton in the 19th year of Henry III.
- 8th. William de Chadderton.
- 9th. Geoffry de Chadderton, Temp. Edw. II.

John Radcliffe, son of = John Radcliffe, Rector of Bury, and 3d son of Richard de Radcliffe, of Radcliffe-Tower.	Margaret, dr. of the foregoing, sole heiress under whom the estates of Chadderton, Foxdenton, and lands in Ancoats be- came the property of the Radcliffes. Temp. 12 Edward III.
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John Radcliffe de Chadderton.

John Radcliffe de Chadderton.

Sir John Radcliffe, Knight —

Richard Radcliffe de Chadderton,
obit. 15 Henry VI.

Robert Radcliffe, Esq. = Sister of the above
of Ordshall. Sir John Radcliffe, &
had Foxdenton estate
allotted as her dowry.

William Radcliffe, Esq. =
(vulgarly styled Red
Head of Foxdenton.) |

Thomas Radcliffe, Esq. = Daughter of Stan-
of Foxdenton. | dish of Parkbrook.

John Radcliffe, Esq. = Daughter of Cha-
of Foxdenton. | therton of Nutthurst.

Richard, 3d son of Sir = Margaret, their dr.
Wm. Radcliffe, of sole heiress of Fox-
Ordshall. | denton.

Sir Wm. Radcliffe, of = Susan, dr. of Coote of
Foxdenton. | Loxham in Norfolk.

Robert Radcliffe, Esq. =
of Foxdenton; living
in 1609. |

Sir Wm. Radcliffe, of — Daughter of Sir Row-
Foxdenton. He was land Egerton, of
a Captain, and after- Egerton, in county
wards Colonel in the of Chester.
Royal army.

This Sir William Radcliffe obtained for his services the honour of knighthood. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Marston-moor, near York; as there is a pass still in existence, granting him safe conduct to Foxdenton, signed by General Fairfax, in which (considered as a prisoner) very honourable mention is made of him. His commission of captain, signed by Charles I. at Reading, where he then held his court, is dated Nov. 23, 1642. After this he succeeded Sir Thomas Ashton as colonel of horse, which commission is signed by the hand of Charles II. then Prince of Wales, (and but a boy.) It is dated "at the Court at Truro, Feb. 12, in the 21st year of Charles the 1st, 1645."

He seems to have conducted himself even in those critical times, so as to gain the love of both his friends and those denominated his enemies. The following letter, as confirming what I have here observed concerning him, written by the great Fairfax himself, with his own hand, and addresssed to Lieut.-General Cromwell,

I cannot forbear transcribing: the original is in the possession of — Elliot, Esq. Solicitor, Rochdale, to whom I confess myself under obligations for his kind encouragement to me in this work.

“ For the Hon. Lieut.-General Crumwell.

Sir—I have formerly written to Mr. Speaker on behalf of Sir Wm. Radcliffe and Sir Thomas Prestwich, desiring that upon their addresses to the Parliament for their compositions, they might receive a favourable sentence, in regard that as I am informed they have demeaned themselves with great moderation in the country, often protecting the inhabitants and parliament's friends from the violence of the soldiers. I writ also to Mr. Stephens, to procure them what favour he could at Goldsmiths' Hall; but it seems they have notwithstanding fined Sir Thomas Prestwich at three years value, which by reason of his great losses he is very unable to pay. I am unwilling again to trouble Mr.

Speaker in the business, but recommend his condition unto you; desiring that in case he petition the house for a mitigation of his fine, you will afford him your assistance therein.—I remain your very affectionate friend,

FAIRFAX."

After enjoying the favour of all who were acquainted with his merit, he died; and his will is dated 1647. He was succeeded in his estate by his kinsman, Robert Radcliffe, Esq. of Withinshaw, in the county of Chester, the fifth and eldest son of Sir Alexander Radcliffe, of Ordshall, Knight of the Bath. He was a captain in the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth's regiment: his commission is signed the 27th day of March, 1676; but I have no record when he died: he was however slain in a duel. He married Ann, only surviving daughter and heiress of Rowland Eyre, Esq. of Bradvay, in the county of Derby. He was succeeded by Alexander Radcliffe, Esq. who was appointed

Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster, by queen Anne's command. The appointment bears date May 1st, 1711: he was living in 1730. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Bagshaw of Hucklow, in the county of Derby. His son and successor, Robert Radcliffe, Esq. of Foxdenton, married Margaret Bagshaw, only daughter and heiress of Adam Bagshaw of Wormhill, in the county of Derby. He was succeeded by the late Robert Radcliffe, Esq. of Foxdenton; born June 4, 1737, and was married at Prestwich, Aug. 19, 1772, to his cousin Frances Sidebottom, daughter of the Rev. — Sidebottom, Rector of Middleton, who had married his father's sister, Mary. The late Robert Radcliffe, Esq. died at Bath, Dec. 19, 1783, and was buried at Bath Easton: he was succeeded by the present Robert Radcliffe, Esq. of Foxdenton. — Winterbourne, born Dec. 14, 1773, was married to Mary, the fifth daughter of Thomas Patten, Esq. of Bank, near Warrington: they were

married at Wallcot church, Bath, April 12th, 1796. their issue

- 1 Mary, born at Weymouth, March 6, 1797.
- 2 Robert, — at Hillersden, Oct. 23, 1798.
- 3 Dorothea, — at do. November 9, 1799.
- 4 Richard, — at do. Feb. 14, 1801.
- 5 Frances, — at Chittle, Dorset. Nov. 16, 1802.
- 6 Charles, — at do. Nov. 8, 1804.
- 7 Frederic, — at Huish, Dorset. Nov. 9, 1806.
- 8 Elizabeth Emma, — at do. Feb. 28, 1809.
- 9 Amelia, — at do. May 31, 1810.
- 10 Julia, — at do. January 24, 1813.

Chadderton-Hall,

THE residence of the ancient family of the Hortons, was much improved by the late proprietor Sir Watts Horton, Bart. It is rather a modern house, built of brick, and is nearly surrounded by gardens and pleasure-grounds. In the front of the house is a beautiful park, from several eminences of which are delightful prospects: the park contains several clumps of trees, and some fine timber of the fir

kind. In the house are some tolerable paintings of several predecessors of the Horton family, &c. some plaster busts, also some beautiful cabinets of the Chinese fashion, very curiously wrought. On the right, near the house, is an elevation which was formerly a tumulus, a considerable part of which has been taken away, when several relics of antiquity were dug up. I cannot forbear, however, to observe, that the high brick wall which the late possessor has raised in the front of the house, though it may have prevented the gaze of passengers and visitants, has comparatively destroyed that lightness and elegance which it formerly possessed, and which might still be restored by the erection of some neat Chinese railing, instead of this heavy, dull and dreary-looking wall.—The present owner is Sir Thomas Horton, Bart.

The manor of Chadderton belonged to Richard de Trafford, in the reign of king John. Here follows the pedigree of the Chaddertons and the Ashtons direct,

till it ends in the Hortons, the present possessors :—

Richard de Trafford, who lived in the reign of king John, bought Chadderton, including Foxdenton and Standish, of Matthew filius Wilhelmi, (See the pedigree of the Radcliffes of Foxdenton.) which he gave with other lands to Geoffry his younger son.

Geoffry de Trafford de Chadderton : he first assumed the name of Chadderton, 19 Hen. III.

William de Chadderton :

Geoffry de Chadder — Joan, dr. of William ton, vixit 11 Edw. II. Radcliffe.

John Radcliffe, son of — Margaret, sister and the Rector of Bury, heiress, 2 Hen. II.

12 Edw. III. See Radcliffe's pedigree.

John Radcliffe of — Chadderton.

Sir John Radcliffe of — Elizabeth, dr. of — Chadderton

Richard Radcliffe of — Elizabeth, dr. of — do.

Edmund Ashton, a — Joan Radcliffe, dr. of Richard Radcliffe aforesaid, coheiress. younger son of Ashton of Ashton-under-line :

- Edmund Ashton, son — Jennet, dr. and co-heiress of Sir James Harrington of Woolfage and Hornby.
and heir, obit 34 Hen. VIII.
- James Ashton, son & — Agnes, dr. of Charles Mainwaring of Croxton in Cheshire.
heir, An^o. etatis 48,
ad mortem patris, ob.
3 Edw. VI.
- Edmund Ashton, son — Ann, dr. of Ralph Prestwich, of Holme near Manchester.
& heir, An^o etatis 27,
ad mortem patris, ob.
27 Eliz. aged 79.
- Richard Ashton, 3d — Ann, dr. of Henry Whitaker of Fakenhurst.
son of the above Edmund.
- Edmund Ashton, Esq. — Dorothy, dr. of Robert Duckinfield, of Duckinfield.
High Sheriff of co.
of Lancaster, obit
3 Charles II.
- James Ashton, Esq. of — Catherine, dr. of John Greenhalgh, Esq. of Brandlesomil.
Chadderton
- William Ashton,* 5th — Martha, dr. of Jay,
son, sold Chadderton brother of Whalley.
to Joshua Horton,
Rector of Prestwich.

* Edmund Ashton was the eldest son, and would have been the heir; he was Lieut.-Colonel in the Horse-Guards, and was unfortunately killed in a duel, when 21 years of age, on the 17th March, 1664. He was gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York.

Here follows a pedigree of the Horton family, the present residents at Chadderton-Hall :—

William Horton, of — Elizabeth, dr. of Thomas Hanson, of Toot-hill; will dated July 16, 1660.
Firth-house, Howroyd,
Barkisland, Coley, &
Sowerby in Yorksh:
living in 1603.

Joshua Horton, of — Martha, dr. and co-heiress of Thomas Binns, of Rushworth, in Bingley parish; ob. July 23d, 1694, and buried at Sowerby.
Sowerby, son of the
above William, born
1619; was Justice of
the Peace, and pur-
chased the manor of
Horton, near Bradford;
ob. at Sowerby, April
7, 1679; etatis 60.

Joshua Horton, Esq. — Mary, dr. of Robert Gregg, of Hapsford, in Cheshire; married Feb. 27, 1678; obit. 27th Dec. 1708.
of Chadderton, co. of
Lancaster, which
estate he purchased
from Aslton of Chad-
derton: he was Rec-
tor of Prestwich; born
Jan. 2, 1657; obit.
Dec. 15, 1708.

Thomas Horton, born — Ann, dr. & coheiress of Richard Mostyn, of London, merchant; obit. June 17, 1725, aged 39 years.

May 9, 1685; obit. March 18, 1757; was Governor of the Isle of Man, and Justice of the Peace for the co. of Lancaster.

Sir Wm. Horton, Bart. — Susannah, dr. & coheiress, of Francis Watts, of Coln-bridge forge, gent. ob. May 19, 1778; etatis —47.

Sir Watts Horton, Bart. of Chadderton, co. of Lancaster, born Sept. 1753; ob. Nov. 1811. — Henrietta, dr. of James Lord Strange, and sister of Edward Stanley, Earl of Derby. Issue by her, Henrietta Susannah Anne Horton, born Jan. 4, 1790.

Succeeded in the title and estate by his 2d brother, Sir Thomas Horton, clerk, rector of Witton, & after of Badsworth; born July 1, 1758, the present possessor of Chadderton-hall. — Elizabeth, dr. of Jas. Lord Strange, and sister to the Earl of Derby; ob. April 13, 1796. Issue, Charlotte Horton, born at Witton, co. of Lancaster, Oct. 21, 1784; married to - Pollard Esq. Oct. 21, 1805.

The third brother of Sir Watts Horton, was William, Captain of the Royal Lancashire Militia, now dead.

Chadderton-Fold,

WHICH I suppose was once the principal place in the township, is now reduced to much less consequence than Hollinwood: it only contains a few straggling cottages, built without any kind of form or regularity.

Chadderton Cottage,

EMPHATICALLY so denominated, in contrast with the hall, as lying near thereto. Situate in a fine piece of pasture-land adjoining, was some time ago a very small genteel habitation, and was occupied by a descendant of the Horton family.

Wide of Chadderton-Fold, on the ascent of a pleasant eminence, lies Yealds

Green, formerly the residence of a family of the name of Yealds, near which is

Chadderton School,

BUILT by subscription, and vested in the hands of certain trustees, for the election of a master.

The places called Nod Chadderton-Heights and Cinder-hill, lie still higher on the eminence.

Cowhill with Alder-root,

FORM, united, a kind of small village, with two public-houses, and a considerable number of cottages. It contains a neat habitation, the present residence of Mr. Sharples.—A national school has been erected here very lately, under the patronage of Sir Thomas Horton, Bart. of Chadderton-hall. The land on which it is erected was given by him for the purpose of founding so laudable an institution. Below Cowhill lies

Stockfield,

SOME time ago the residence of — Hibbert, Esq. was some few years ago a very pleasant retreat from the bustle of the town ; it had some neat gardens adjoining, which were laid out in a very agreeable manner. At present it is let off in different habitations, and is fast hastening to decay.

Stock-mill and Bank-mill, two considerable cotton manufactories, lie adjacent to Cowhill. Above this valley, on the upland, lies Matthew-fields and fold ; also a place called Nimble-nook : a public-house and several ranges of brick cottages constitute this place.

More southerly lies an old mansion called Lower-house, occupied as a farm : Butler-fold lies wide thereof, and Butler-green ; and more southerly is Coltshaw-green, Dowry-lane, Tonge-lane, and Turf-lane, contain each a very considerable number of new erections, chiefly small cottages. Hence we descend to

Birchen-Bower,

WHICH from its name, must be an ancient habitation ; though it is at present occupied only as a farm, I conceive it was formerly a place of considerable consequence. It was lately the residence of Mr. Robinson, the proprietor thereof, who is now removed to Harpur-Hey. White-gate-end, which is a noted ancient residence, lies near to the boundary of the township west. It is worthy of remark, that this township extends to the scite of a stone which formerly was fixed near the middle of White-moss.

I had inadvertently omitted to mention a place called Hardman's-fold, lying near Hollinwood : this was doubtless originally the residence of the Hardmans, a considerable number of whose family are still residents near Hollinwood. This township is truly remarkable, as containing a great number of roads, on the borders of which are erected numerous cottages, which are *all denominated Lanes*,

viz. *Burnley-lane, Stock-lane, Block-lane, Old-lane, Denton-lane, Thompson-lane, Dowry-lane, Mought-lane, Turf-lane, Tonge-lane, and Bawtry-lane.*

Boundary of Chadderton Township.

I COMMENCE the boundary of Chadderton township at the Bowling-green public-house, Hollinwood, which stands therein ; and then along a stone wall on the right thereof, and crossing the Manchester-road, forming an angle, by including the public-house (Mr. Benj. Clegg's), and across the canal, including a cottage called the Willows, completing this angle by returning to the higher gable of the Lamb inn ; passing thence, and including the warehousing of Messrs. Gee and Kershaw, and proceeding by a fence to the top of Bower-lane, crossing which, including four cottages at Bradley-bent, and following the fence behind these cottages the distance of two inclosures, to the foot of a tall oak tree at the back of

the King's Head, at the bottom of Hollinwood: from the tree aforesaid, the out-fence of the Bower estate, belonging to Mr. Robinson of Harpur-hey, divides this township from Failsworth all along, till at a place called Banks, or vulgarly Bongs, it crosses the Rochdale canal; from thence it is bounded by the late Mr. S. Scholes' estate, near Earnshaw-lane, which separates the townships of Moston and Chadderton; then by the out-fence of a farm called the Roughs, and another farm belonging to Hilton, Esq., of Pennington, and afterwards by one belonging Radcliffe, Esq., late of Foxdenton, then the boundary-fence of the accomodation-lane leading from *Hardman-fold* to *Crimbles*, hence from *Crimbles* to *Alder-lane-end*, thence along the fence to the very top of Alder-lane, near White-gate-end: from this point, by a fence direct to near the middle of White-moss, where there formerly stood a white stone as a landmark, the townships of Chadderton, Ackrington, and Moston, here converge: from thence the line

of limitation directly passes a farm called the Roughs, belonging to the said Radcliffe, Esq. running in a direct line northerly, till it comes in contact with a streamlet falling into the Irk; having crossed which, it is bounded by Tonge, passing the boundary-fence of Slack's estate, near to and including Arclas or Hercules' green, by Warock-hill; hence including a part of Mills-hill, it descends to Little-green, at which place a mill for working logwood forms the boundary point of the township towards Middleton: hence, including the farm of the late Mr. Edmund Hall, and along the fence of Boarshaw estate, in Thornham, including Black-pits, Top-of-fields, Newmarket, and by Cinder-hill; then descending by Race-field and the Jelliots, to Street-bridge, along thence by Birchenlee and the Wood estate, to Burnley-gate, including Busk, &c.; an angular point extends to near Lees-hall cotton-mill, including Bull-stake, one-half of Cowhill, the whole of Alder-root, along Block-

lane, to the mill (once the old mill of Wernith)*; thence by Yew-tree to the top of Old-lane, along by the Roe-buck public-house, and by Pute-nook to Ralph-green, and the four houses in Dowry-lane, and crossing thence, we arrive at the said Bowling-green again, our first place of migration.

* I have described the new boundary of the township here; but in the map I have marked out the correct old boundary, as described 300 years ago, viz. from Wernith old mill to Collier-stone, near Cash-yate; from thence in a direct line, cutting off about five yards of the south-east corner of the chapel-yard, by Grace-well, to the corner house above Grococks, and so on by the Bowling-green aforesaid.

Topographical List.

Explanation of letters—C, township of Crompton; r, Royton;
c, Chadderton; o, Oldham.

Burnedge, betwixt the townships of Crompton and Castleton, N. of Shaw.

Greenhill, nearer to Shaw than Burnedge, and N. thereof; C.

Briney-Heys, wide of Burnedge, N. of Shaw; C.

Hill-top, beyond Whitefield from Shaw; C.

Moss-gate, near Thread-mills, N. of Shaw; C.

Holebottom, near Whitefield, N. of Shaw; C.

Primrose-hill, near High Crompton, N. of Shaw; C.

- Higher Rist-Croft* near High Crompton,
N. of Shaw ; C.
- Whitefield* and *Whitefield-hall*, situate on
a hill N. of Shaw ; C.
- Wood-end*, at the foot of Whitefield brow,
N. of Shaw ; C.
- Lower Rist-Croft*, N. of Shaw, in a flat be-
low High Crompton ; C.
- Narrow-gate-brow*, on the top of the hill
ascending from Royton, on the Rochdale
road, N. E. of Royton ; C.
- Top-of-Knoll*, betwixt Narrow-gate-brow
and High Crompton, NE. of Royton; C.
- Leonardin-Cross*, betwixt Narrow-gate-
brow and High Crompton, NE. of Roy-
ton ; C.
- Beal-Moor* and *Beal-Hey*, beyond Shaw
from Oldham, on the Featherstal-road ;
C.
- Staniards* and *Slences*, two remote places
lying in the wilds of the commoning
above, and NE. of Shaw ; C.
- Brown-barn*, lies in a deep ravine in the
moorlands E. of Shaw ; C.
- Thread-mills*, lies behind High Crompton,
and NE. of Shaw ; C.
- Spades-croft*, near Crompton-fold, and NE.
of Shaw ; C.
- Lane*, betwixt Shaw and Spades-croft, NE.
of Shaw ; C.
- Jubilee*, on the Featherstal-road, betwixt
Shaw and Milnrow ; C.

High Crompton, nearly N. of Shaw, on the old road to Rochdale ; C.

Shore-edge, near Crompton-fold, on a branch of the Featherstal-road, nearly E. of Shaw ; C.

Crompton Hall and *Fold*, nearly connected, on a branch of the Featherstal-road, and E. of Shaw.

Park-house, the seat of J. Mills, Esq. NE. of C.

Cowlishaw, a small village SW. of Shaw ; C.

High-barn, SE. of Royton ; r

Rough Cowcotes, nearly E. from Royton ; r

Thorpe, a small ancient village NW. of Royton ; r

Thorpe Clough, near Thorp, NW. of Royton ; r.

Jelliots, four different places lying a little above Street-bridge, and NW. of Royton ; c

Race-field, above Street-bridge, and NW. of Royton ; r

Royley, SW. of Royton, noted for its coal works ; r

Holdenfold, SW. of Royton ; r

Haggate, W. of and near Royton ; r

Quakers'-meeting, SE. of Royton ; r

Heyside, a village, SE. of Royton, on the road from Oldham to Shaw ; r

Littlewood, connected with Heyside, and

- SE. of Royton ; one part in Crompton, and the other part in Royton township.
- Dry-clough*, a small village nearly S. of Royton ; r
- Tellow-fold*, nearly N. of Oldham, lying W. of the road from Oldham to Royton; Oldham township.
- Wood* and *Further Wood*, two farms NW. of Oldham ; c
- Bay-Trees, Lower* and *Higher*, two farms NW. of Oldham ; c
- Boothroad-lane* or *Boothroyd-lane*, NE. of Oldham, lies in the townships of Oldham and Royton.
- White Banks* or *Bongs*, nearly NE. of Oldham ; r
- Edge-lane*, on the old road from Oldham to Royton, NE. from Oldham ; r
- Higginshaws, Higher* and *Lower*, on the old highway from Oldham to Shaw; NE. of Oldham : one in the township of Oldham, the other in Royton.
- Birtshaw* or *Birchshaw*, near Shaw, and almost S. thereof ; C.
- Moss-Hey*, near Shaw, and nearly S. thereof ; C.
- Mill-croft*, very near Shaw, and E. thereof ; C.
- Greenfield*, nearly adjoining Shaw ; C.
- Rough Meadow, Moss*, and *Owlers*, lying near each other, nearly S. of Shaw : the

two first in Crompton, and the latter in Oldham township.

Hot-hole, Nook, Black Clough, and the three Doghills, all SE. of Shaw; C.

Bank-house, Lane-side, Roses, Stoney Lee, and Kirchanook, SE. of Shaw; C.
Brun-spring, Ecclebonny, Brun, and Grains, distant from Shaw, and SE. thereof; C.

Holebottom, nearly SW. of Shaw; C.

Fidler's-folly, near Grains, E. and in the township of Oldham.

New-bank, near Heyside, SW. of Shaw; C.

Fullwood, lies S. of Shaw; o

Dingle, S. of Shaw, in a deep ravine; o

Sholver village, Bent-gate, and Hodge-Clough, all nearly E. of Oldham; o

White-croft, Broadbent, Pee-cote, Harley-road, and Throstle-nest, all nearly E. veering to N. from Oldham; o

Whetstone-hill, an ancient farm NE. of Oldham; o

Woolerhill, Slacks, Sholver-moor, and Sunfield, ancient farms, nearly E. from Oldham; o

Counthill, a very small village; *Crowley, Poden, and Haven*, all ancient residences, and E. inclining to S. from the town of Oldham; o

Coldhurst, an ancient place NE. of the town Oldham; o

Higher Moor and *Lower Moor*, containing each a considerable number of cottages, having the appearance of villages, lie nearly E. of the town of Oldham ; o
Mumps-brook, and *Bottom-of-moor*, considerable villages, now so nearly joined as to be considered a part of the town of Oldham ; E. of the town, inclining to S. ; o

Stampstone, *Pilbank*, *Hopkin-fold*, and *Lowerhouse*, remarkable places E. of the town of Oldham ; o

Higher and *Lower Horsedge*, places of antiquity, lying NE. of the town of Oldham ; o

Greenacres village, *Sweet-street*, and *Waterhead-mill*, all considerable places SE. of Oldham ; o

Higher and *Lower Clarksfield*, *Keverlow*, the two *New-earths*, *Bank*, *Wellinhole*, and *Dowry*, SE. of Oldham ; o

Glodwick village, *Roxbury*, *Roundthorn*, and *Lowside*, all nearly S. inclining to E. of the town, and all very considerable places, having nearly the appearance of villages ; o

Waterloo, *Sheepwashes*, *Warrens*, *Lilies*, *Oswego*, and *Cherry-valley*, noted places S. of Oldham ; o

Primrose-bank, *Broadway-lane*, *Honey-way-lane* ; *Hathershaw*, *Chamber*, and

Wernith halls, SW. and inclining to the W. of Oldham; very remarkable places; o

Greatfield-gate, *Moor-hey*, and *Top-of-lane*, all SE. of Oldham; o

Cowhill and *Alder-root*, forming united, a small village, lying nearly W. of Oldham, in the townships of Oldham and Chadderton.

Block-lane, *Nimble-nook*, *Lower-house*, *Butler-fold*, and *Butler-green*, remarkable places W. of Oldham; c

Stockfield, *Bank-mill*, *Stockbrook*, *Matthew-fold*, *Fields-fold*, and *Foxdenton-hall*, all lie N. W. of Oldham; c

Coal or *Coltshaw-green*, a place of antiquity, *Dowry-lane*, *Turf-lane*, and the ancient residence of *Birchen-bower*, and *White-gate-end*, all lying nearly W. of Oldham; c

Wash-pits and *Slacks*, two farms on the extreme borders of the townships of Chadderton and Oldham, nearly W. from the latter.

Mill-brook, *Copster-hill*, *Hollins* (which is a small village), and the farm of *Oak*, with *Lime-yate* and *Limeside*; and also *Street*, which lies on the extreme verge of the township of Oldham SW. All these being ancient residences within the chapelry, I deem worthy of notice.

Biographical Anecdotes

of former

RESIDENTS OF OLDHAM.

HUGH OLDHAM (the name is sometimes spelt Owldham). Wood says, he was born at Manchester; but Fuller, in his Worthies, says at Oldham, which is much more probable, as there is a traditional account still in existence, that he was born in a house said to have been the ancient hall of the Oldhams' of Oldham, now occupied as three cottages, &c. : the central part thereof was lately used as a dye-house, by Mr. Nelson, of Oldham, hat-manufacturer. The cottages are occupied

at present by John O'Neil, schoolmaster ; — Wild ; and another person, whose name I am unacquainted with. It was, within my recollection, a public-house, kept by a Mr. Heywood. It is by all writers, however, agreed, that he descended from the Oldhams of Oldham.* Being fitted for the university, he was sent to Oxford, and afterwards to Cambridge. In Sept. 1495, he was made prebendary of South Aulton, in the church of Sarum. He was also a canon of Lincoln, and chaplain to Margaret, Countess of Richmond. In 1499 he was prebend of South Cave, in the county of York, on the decease of Dr. Wm. Worsley, and installed Jan. 12, in the same year. In 1504 he was made Bishop of Exeter ; and restored to the temporalities, Jan. 7, 1504. After this, on a contest with the Abbot of Tavistock, and refusing to abide by the decision of the court at Rome, he was excommunicated. He died June 25, 1519, and was buried in a chapel built by himself, adjoining to the cathedral of Exeter, on the

* The family name, as claiming any descent, is now extinct at Oldham ; but I have some reason to believe that the wife of Mr. Brenand (late surgeon), and the wife of Mr. Wright, draper, and their children, are descendants of the ancient family.

south side, dedicated to God the Saviour. In this chapel he appointed some of the vicars-choral to say mass daily for his soul. He suppressed the House of the Holy Trinity at Totness, in Devonshire, founded by De la Bont, lord of Little-Totness, and gave the lands to the vicars-choral, that they might dine together daily. He founded the free-school at Manchester—built it himself, and appointed a master and usher, to teach children gratis, after the form of Banbury school, Oxfordshire. The schoolmaster's salary he appointed at £10 per annum ; the usher £5 ; they were to take no gratuities, cock-pennies, victor-pennies, potation-pennies, &c. The president of Corpus, in Oxon. nominates the master ; the warden of Manchester is the visitor. The masters' salaries are now considerably improved.—The school was again founded by Hugh Beswick, clerk, and Joan Beswick, widow, (who were kinsfolk to the Bishop), anno 10 Elizabeth. He was a benefactor to Brazen-nose and Corpus-Christi Colleges, in Oxford. (See Wood's Ath. Ox. vol. i. p. 561.) He is said to have been a good scholar, and to have been religious above the time he lived in ; an enemy to monkish superstition, and a friend to learning.

RALPH CUDWORTH, D.D. second son of Ralph Cudworth of Wernith-hall*, near Manchester, Esq. chief Lord of Oldham, was bred Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge; an excellent preacher. He married the daughter of Dr. Houghton. He continued, and finished some imperfect works of Mr. Perkin's, and after his decease, he supplied his place in St. Andrew's, Cambridge: he was at last presented by the College of Emanuel, to the parish of Aller, in Somersetshire, an. 1631. (See Fuller's Worthies.) The famous R. Cudworth, the well-known writer of the "Intellectual System," was son to the above Ralph Cudworth. (See his life in Rees' Cyclopædia.) Rees says he was born at Aller, in 1617; and I think consequently, that Fuller is mistaken in the date of his father's presentation to the parish of Aller, as above stated; for I conceive he resided at Cambridge till his presentation.

Of Robert Cudworth, it is affirmed that he was not only distinguished by very extensive learning, and profound know-

* I believe that Mrs. John Soholfield, of Cowhill Lodge, is the nearest descendent of the family of the Cudworths in the township of Oldham.

ledge in metaphysics and philosophy, but by exemplary piety, and a great moderation and rectitude of character, which rendered him an honour to the institutions where he presided, to the University of Cambridge, which he adorned, and to the church and age in which he lived. Mr. Granger observes, that Dr. Cudworth held the same rank in metaphysics, that Dr. Barrow did in sublime geometry; and his daughter he styles the learned and accomplished Lady Masham, whose memory deserves to be held in high honour, both for her own attainments, and her unshaken friendship to Mr. Locke. (Biog. Brit. Masham.)

LAWRENCE CHADDERTON was born at Chadderton, in Lancashire, of ancient and wealthy parentage, about the year 1546. His parents being both Papists, they trained him up in that religion, yet bred him to learning; and when he came to maturity of years, his father sent him to the Inns of Court; but he not being pleased with that kind of life, left them, and went to Cambridge about the 20th year of his age, and the 6th of Queen Elizabeth; and getting some acquaintance in Christ's College, where the Masters and Fellows took such a liking to him for his

ingenuity and industry, that they admitted him into a poor scholars place. He then wrote to his father, to acquaint him with his present condition, and to request some means of maintenance from him ; but his father disliking his change of place and studies, but especially of religion, sent him a poke, with a groat in it, to go a begging with ; further signifying to him, that he was resolved to disinherit him, which he also did. Therefore, seeing that he had nothing else to trust to, he fell close to his studies ; and he so eminently profited in all sorts of learning, that in 1567, being but yet Bachelor of Arts, he was chosen Fellow of Christ's College. In 1578 he commenced Bachelor of Divinity ; and the same year he preached a sermon at St. Paul's cross, which he also printed. He was chosen lecturer for St. Clement's church, in Cambridge, which place he supplied for nearly sixteen years.—He was a man famous for gravity, learning, and religion ; so that when Sir Walter Mildmay, Counsellor of State to Queen Elizabeth, and under Treasurer of the Exchequer, founded Emanuel College, in 1584, he made choice of this man for the first master ; and when Mr. Chadderton shewed himself not willing to undertake that great charge, Sir Walter replied, “ If you will not be the master, I will not be the founder of it.”

In the beginning of King James's reign, he was one of the four divines for the conference at Hampton-Court, and was the same year chosen to be *one of the translators of the Bible*. About this time also, he was nominated *a trustee for the building of the grammar-school at Oldham*, which was built by James Ashton, Esq. of Chadderton, in 1611. And I suppose about this time (according to Fuller) being on a visit to his friends in Lancashire, he preached in his native country; and after preaching two hours, and thinking he had trespassed too long on the patience of his hearers, he was concluding his discourse, when the auditory unanimously exclaimed, "For God's sake, Sir, go on—go on!"—In 1612 he commenced Doctor of Divinity. He deserved very well of Emanuel College; for whereas the founder gave allowance for the maintenance of three Fellows only, together with the advowson of Stanground rectory, in Huntingdonshire, near Peterboro'. Dr. Chadderton procured by his friends and acquaintance, allowance for twelve Fellows, and above forty scholars of the house, besides the advowsons of Auler or Aller, and Northcudberry rectories; as also the vicarage of Dulverton, in Somersetshire; Piddle-Hinton, in Dorsetshire; and he also procured Loughboro', in Leicestershire, of

the noble Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. Dr. Preston succeeded him in the mastership of the college, and after him Dr. Saucroft, both of whom he survived ; and then Dr. Holsworth. He was of a very charitable disposition, insomuch that if he heard of any godly minister that was in want, he would send them forty or fifty shillings at a time. Though he lived till he was very old, yet his sight remained very good. Eighteen years after the resignation of his mastership, and in Nov. 1640, he resigned up his spirit to God, being about the age of 94 years, and was buried in St. Andrew's church. (Extract from S. Clarke's Persec. of Church.)

JOHN LAKE, D.D. Bishop of Chichester, born in Petticoat-lane, Halifax, and baptized at the parish church there, Dec. 5th, 1624. He was taken up for his loyalty at Cambridge ; but made his escape to the king at Oxford, and served in the royal army four years : he was present at the taking of Basing-house and Wallingford. He entered into orders when the royal cause was at its lowest ebb, July 26, 1647. He preached his first sermon as lecturer, at Halifax : this was a place infected with republican principles, he therefore left it. After this he settled

at Oldham, as curate of the parochial chapel there; after which, by the assistance of soldiers, he was conducted to the vicar of Leeds. Soon after, being at York, a commotion arose, and before he could get away from thence, he was in danger of being killed by the mob there. After this he was made rector of St. Botolph's, Bishop's-gate-street, London. At the presentation of Edmund Ashton, Esq. he was made rector of Prestwich, in 1660, and was afterwards nominated by William Earl of Derby, to the bishopric of Man, in 1682, and consecrated in Dec. After this he was consecrated bishop of Bristol, and then promoted to the See of Chichester. He however refused to take the oath of allegiance to William III. He died Aug. 1689, aged 65 years, truly loyal to the race of the Stewarts, a rigid advocate for the episcopacy, and a staunch friend to order and regularity. It was during the time he was rector of Prestwich that Henry Whitaker was discharged by him from being the parish clerk of the parochial chapel of Oldham, having neglected to enter either the births, marriages, or deaths, in the register-book thereof, for twelve years.

MR. SAMUEL OGDEN, a Non-conformist minister, ejected on the noted Bartholomew

day. He was a native of Oldham in Lancashire, student of Christ's College, Cambridge. When he had finished his studies, he married the daughter of Mr. Burnet, who, the Non-conformist's Journal says, was a minister in Oldham. Being, he adds, a pious Non-conformist after his marriage, he settled at Buxton, in Derbyshire, about 1652; in 1654 he was presented to the parochial chapel of Fairfield, by the Earl of Rutland, the patron. He possessed great natural talents; was a good linguist; wrote pure Latin; and could read any Greek author currently into English at first sight: he was also well versed in the Hebrew; a good mathematician; a lover of music, both vocal and instrumental. He took great delight in poetry, especially Latin poetry, even to his old age. He left a MS. on the separate existence of the soul between death and the resurrection. When the pretended Archbishop of *Samos* travelled through England, he visited Mr. Ogden, who conversed with him in the Greek tongue. He continued his ministry at Fairfield till 1657, when he was called to Mackworth, where he finished his public ministry, in 1662. Sir John Gell gave him the free-school at Wirksworth, in 1686: he died May 25, 1697, aged about 70, and was buried in the church at Wirksworth.

A

DIRECTORY
OF THE
TOWN AND NEIGHBOURHOOD

OF
OLDHAM.

—
1817.

OLDHAM DIRECTORY.

ASHWORTH Robort, carder, West-street.
Andrew John, hatter, do
Ashton John, flagger & slater, George-st.
Allen John, wheelwright, King-st.
Airy Bella, shopkeeper, Manchester-st.
Ayrton Mrs. Alice, Fountain-st.
Appleby Blakebro', butcher Bottom-of-m.
Ashton Andrew, shopkeeper, do
Buckley Edmund, Royal Sailor, Copy-nook
Bradley Benj. hatter, Manchester-st.
Booth William, hatter, Booth-st.
Butterworth Js. post-office, Manchester-st
Buckley John, grocer, Eagle-st.

- Beswick Chs. Gen. Abercromb. Royton-st.
Bentley George, jun. weaver, West-st.
Blaymire — school-master, do
Bentley Wm. butcher, do
Bickley Rowland & son, wheelwrights, do
Bramhall Mrs. milliner, do
Brierley Miss, milliner, do.
Buckley John, cotton-manufacturer, do
Bellott Abm. surgeon, King-st.
Buckley Ann, c. thread-manuf. B. King-st.
Bowers Christ. corn dealer, Manchester-st
Burns J. basket-maker & worm doctor, do
Barlow Robert, tin-man, do.
Battersby Richard, butcher, Market-place
Bradbury Thomas, butcher, do
Butler, Blomeley & Butler, drapers, &c. do
Brierley John, hat-manufacturer, do
Beswick Adam, saddler, Fountain-st.
Barker W. cotton-waste dealer, do
Blakeman John, reed-maker, do
Bamford J. grocer & tea-d. Market-place
Bullock James, green-grocer, Henshaw-st.
Barker T. Esq. furrier & hat-m. Frank-hill
Barker James, do
Bentley G. glass & earthenw. d. Henshaw-st.
Baistow Joseph, Red Lion, High-st.
Barnet Peter, shoe-maker, do
Bamford W. White Horse Inn, do
Bradley Jos. corn dealer, &c. do
Bates Jas. rope-maker, do
Barlow Henry, tin-plate-worker, do
Blackburne John, shoemaker, do

- Bamford Andrew, glazier, Lord-st.
Bailey Jas. hatter, &c. High-st.
Bradbury J. & R. cotton-manuf. Lord-st.
Bamfords Mesdames, Church-lane
Binns Jas. glass and china dealer, Clegg-st.
Bailey John, waste-dealer, Yorkshire-st.
Butterworth Js. ironmonger, do
Butterworth Robt. tin-plate-worker, do
Barlow H. Esq. attorney, Rhodes-house
Booth Richard, butcher, Bottom-of-n.
Clegg James, shopkeeper, Manchester-st.
Cooper James, hatter, do
Cooper Wm. school-master, West-st.
Clegg Abm. Esq. hat-manufacturer, do
Chadwick Jos. hatter, do
Chadwick Jas. cotton-manufacturer, do
Chadwick John, grocer, do
Clegg Richard, hat-manufacturer, do
Cheetham John, hatter, Hanover-st.
Chadderton J. grocer, &c. Manchester-st.
Clegg Miss, Lower-bent
Clegg James, Esq. do
Clegg James, Esq. hat-manufac. Barnfold
Clegg John, hat-manufacturer, King-st.
Clegg Thomas, hatter, near Jackson-pit
Cheetham Mrs. Fanny, George-st.
Clegg James, hat-manufacturer, Barnfold
Campbell W. draper & tailor, Market-place
Clarke J. bookseller & printer, do
Connell Peter, tailor, &c. do
Craven John, hatter, Fountain-st.
Cawley T. cheese-monger, Henshaw-st.

Cupit James, green-grocer, do
 Chadderton Sarah, dealer in old clothes, do
 Chadwick Rob. Cockhouse-fold
 Chadwick John, deputy constable, do
 Cook Betty, milliner, George-st
 Chippindale William, Esq. Church-lane
 Cheetham Jas. shoe-maker, & d. in toys, do
 Clegg Arthur, agent & surveyor, do
 Clay John, George Inn, Yorkshire-st.
 Consterdine Benj. seedsman, grocer, &c. do
 Corns Samuel, bread baker, Clegg-st.
 Chapman Thomas, joiner, Greaves-st.
 Cussons T. draper & manuf. Yorkshire-st.
 Cocks James, surgeon, Retiro
 Cowper Mrs. Mumps-brook
 Clegg (widow) do
 Clough (widow) pot-seller, &c. do
 Chadwick R. Black Swan, Bottom-of-m.
 Collinge & Lancashire, manuf. Mount-pl.
 Dixon Joseph, grocer, West-st.
 Dalton W. dep. clerk of parochial chapel, do
 Dalton Wm. hatter, Jackson-pit
 Dixon T. grocer & tea-dealer, High-st.
 Dalton W. veterinary-surgeon, Bk.chapel-st
 Dobson W. clogger, Mumps-brook
 Duerden James, manufacturer, Mount-pl.
 Earnshaw G. cotton-manuf. Queen-st.
 Fletcher J. & A. hat-manuf. Manchester-st.
 Fletcher Fred. cotton-manufacturer, do.
 Fitton John, shoe-warehouse, do
 Fallows John, school-master, do
 France Rev. W., St. Domingo-st.

- Frith Anth. tailor & draper, Market-place
 Farrand Robt. iron-monger, High-st.
 Fawcett Rev. T. curate of P. C. Church-la.
 Fielding Abel, grocer, &c. Yorkshire-st.
 Fletcher R. Friendship Inn, Oldham-lane
 Fletcher Js. Hat and Feather, Bottom-of-m.
 Gibson Thomas, glazier, Jackson-st.
 Greaves T. book-keeper, Manchester-st.
 Garlick James, house-painter, do.
 Garlic Saxon, stucco-worker, Lord-st
 Gartside Alice, dealer in waste, George-st.
 Gartside Mrs. broker, Market-place
 Gillian Wm. draper, Cheapside
 Gunn Michael, tailor, &c. High-st.
 Grace R. coach proprietor, Church-lane
 Galloway J. shoe-maker, Mumps-brook
 Gleadhill James, cotton-manufacturer, do
 Greaves Jas. manufacturer, Bottom-of-m.
 Hall George, basket-maker, Cannon-st.
 Heywood Thos. glazier, West-st.
 Handford J. Jolly Hatters, Manchester-st.
 Heap Mrs. Ann, innkeeper, do.
 Heatley Hannah, cotton-manufacturer, do.
 Holt Richard, shopkeeper, do
 Holt James, Bull's Head, George-st.
 Halkyard Edw. surgeon, do
 Hardman Geo. hatter, Fountain-st.
 Heap James, innkeeper, Cheapside
 Higgins John, shopkeeper, do
 Horrocks J. Old Cheshire Cheese, Market-pl
 Horrocks John, jun. butcher, Henshaw-st.
 Hall Samuel, shopkeeper & hatter, do

- Howarth Mrs., butcher, Market-place
 Heys Christ. clock & watch maker, High-st.
 Horrocks Jane, Lamb Inn, do
 Hodgson Abm. stay-maker, do
 Hall Wm. fish-monger, do
 Higginbottom Jos. attorney, Church-lane
 Hindle Henry, reed-maker, Yorkshire-st.
 Hutton Benj. surgeon, Greaves-st.
 Hill James, Spring-gardens
 Hartley —, fustian-cutter, Radcliffe-st.
 Haigh Matthew, manuf. Oldham-lane
 Hilton John, cotton-manuf. Bottom-of-m.
 Hilton Jas. Red Lion, do
 Hilton Abm. cotton-manufacturer, do
 Hilton John, waste dealer, do
 Jackson W. machine-maker, Manchester-s.
 Jackson John, hat manuf. near Bent-hall
 Jackson John, White Lion, West-st.
 Jackson J. tailor, & clerk at S. Peter's, ch. do
 Jones Wm. gent. King-st.
 Jones Joseph, Esq. coal-merchant, do
 Jones Joseph, jun. Esq. banker, do
 Jones John, gent. do
 Jackson Matthew, grocer, Manchester-st.
 Jackson Abm. grocer, Cheapside
 Johnson Thos. book-keeper, Spring-st.
 Jackson Peter, dealer in old books, High-st.
 Jackson J. clerk of the P. Chapel, West-st.
 Jackson Ralph, tailor, Back Chapel-st.
 Jackson R. Rope and Anchor, Market-pl.
 Kay Mrs., Punch Bowl, Manchester-st.
 Knott Thomas, warehouse-man, West-st.
 Kay Robert, bather & grocer, do

Knott Daniel, coal merchant, King-st.
Kershaw Samuel, draper, Cheapside
Knott Samuel, shopkeeper, do
Kay Robert, hatter, Spring-street
Kershaw John, dealer in clothes, &c.
Kirkham Betty, cotton-spinner, Lord-st.
Kenyon John, hat-manuf. Spring-gardens
King George, Yorkshire-st.
Lees Daniel, Esq. & son, c. manuf. Man.-st.
Lees James, hatter, do
Lythgoe John, engineer, Hanover-st.
Lees Robert, cotton-manuf. West-st.
Lloyd Edward, shopkeeper, &c. do
Lilly William, cotton-manuf. B. King-st.
Lawson Oliver, sawyer, King-st.
Lees B. twiner, & cotton manuf. Thorp-hill
Lowe Hamlet, butcher, Market-place
Lees James, Esq. fustian manuf. Oldham-la
Lowe John, grocer, Mumps-brook
Lees R. agent to J. Lees, Esq. Oldham-la.
Lees J. corn-merchant, &c. Bottom-of-ma.
Lowe Mrs. cotton-manuf. Mumps-brook
Lees John, shopman, Bottom-of-moor
Lees John, cotton-manuf. Mount-pleasant
Lees Abraham, grocer, do
Lees Robert, tin-plate-worker, do
Lowe William, waste dealer, do
Mellor J. liquor-merchant, Manchester-st.
Mellor J. shop-keeper, Back Bloom-st.
Marshall Thomas, shopkeeper, West-st.
Maylor Thomas, blacksmith, do
Mellor J. currier, corner of King-st.

- Marsland Mrs. hat-manufacturer, King-st.
Makie John, iron-founder, King-st.
Marsland James, Roe-buck Inn, do
Mills John, cotton-manufacturer, do
Marsland Benjamin, coal-merchant, do
Marsland Jonathan, agent, do
Mills Joseph, saddler, George-st.
Mills Daniel, public baker, Cheapside
Mills John, tailor, do
Mills Henry, painter, Barker-st.
Mattley Joseph, hatter, near Fountain-st.
Mayers Philip, shopkeeper, Henshaw-st.
Mellor Mary, draper, Cock-house-fold
Mellor John, house-painter, George-st.
Marlor Samuel, shoe-warehouse, High-st.
Marlor Lucy, King's Arms, do
Morris Geo. pawn-broker, Chapel-st.
Mellor John, shoe-warehouse, High-st.
Mellor Daniel, hat-manuf. Church-lane
Milne Joseph, Ring-of-bells, Church-st.
Meadowcroft, tin-plate-worker, Hunters-la
Milne —, book-keeper, Yorkshire-st.
Moss Daniel, Duke of York, do
Mayall Lewis, waste-dealer, Bottom-of-m.
Nield John, hat-manuf. Hanoyer-st.
Nelson —, tailor, Manchester-st.
Nichols William, tailor, &c. do
Newton John, Wheat-sheaf, West-st.
Nield William, hatter, Fountain-st.
Nield John, Hope & Anchor, Henshaw-st.
Nield Thomas, attorney, Chapel-st.
Ogden Joseph, book-keeper, &c. Bloom-st.

Orme Daniel, confectioner &c. Market-pl.
 Orme Thomas, watch-maker, Manches. st.
 Ogden John, liquor-merchant, do
 Ogden John, hat-manuf. Marsland-st.
 Ogden Joseph, seeds-man, &c. Cheapside
 Ogden David, saddler, High-st.
 Oakes John, clock & watchmaker, do
 Ogden John, manufacturer, Radcliffe-st.
 Ormrod Oliver, grocer, &c. Bottom-of-m.
 Overens Richard, butcher, & skinner, do
 Platt James, cotton-manuf. Manchester-st.
 Priestley John, watse-dealer, George-st.
 Peet Thomas, barber, &c. Chapel-st.
 Preston John, travelling draper, High-st.
 Potter John, Oldham carrier, near Bow-st.
 Renshaw —, hatter & draper, Manchest.-st.
 Radcliffe Mary Ann, milliner, do
 Radcliffe D. book-keeper, &c. West-st.
 Rodgers Joseph, brass-founder, Barn-fold
 Radcliffe Jacob, hat-manufacturer, Bank
 Radcliffe John, do do
 Radcliffe Daniel, do do
 Raynor J. General Cornwallis, Henshaw-st.
 Radcliffe Henry, hatter, Spring-st.
 Radcliffe Miss, milliner, Henshaw-st.
 Redfearn Samuel, butcher, Market-place
 Rowbottom Wm. iron-mo^gger, High-st.
 Robinson James, shoe-warehouse, do
 Radcliffe Robt. blacksmith, Parliament-st.
 Radley James, attorney, Spring-gardens
 Riley Jeremiah, blacksmith, Bottom-of-m.
 Stockdale Robt. shopkeeper, Manchester-s

Smethurst Henry, & son, hat-manuf. do
 Smith Samuel, blacksmith, Manchester-st.
 Skelhorn Henry, hatter, do
 Sedgwick Matthew, cotton-manuf. do
 Scholfield Ann, Beaver Inn, do
 Scholes Jacob, jun. paver, & grocer, do
 Siddall T. cottonband-maker, Hopwood's-c.
 Smethurst Samuel, school-master, West-st.
 Sprowson Thomas, shoe-maker, do
 Scholes Jacob, sen. paver, do
 Scholfield John, shopkeeper, do
 Suthers Charles, joiner, George-st.
 Skelhorn M. Prince of Gloucester, Market-pl
 Scott Joseph, yeoman, Quaker's-row
 Scholes Betty, green-grocer, Henshaw-st.
 Stott J. agent, do
 Seel Thomas, grocer, George-st.
 Smethurst Robert, Dog & Partridge, do
 Smethurst James, innkeeper, Nelson-st.
 Sharpe Joseph, shopkeeper, Chapel-st.
 Steeple John, butcher, High-st.
 Scholfield John, Shoulder of Mutton, do
 Stopherd James, draper, &c. do
 Scholfield John, wine & spirit vault, do
 Smith John, clogger, Lord-st.
 Siddall Samuel, cotton-manufacturer, do
 Senior John, joiner, &c. Back Chapel-st.
 Shepherd Sarah, Yorkshire-st.
 Scholfield Joseph, grocer, &c. do
 Senior John, draper, &c. do
 Shakeshaft Thomas, Red Lion, do
 Suthers W. & son, timber-mer. Mumps-br.

Swire Thomas, clogger, Bottom-of-m.
 Scholes and sons, hat-manuf. Pleasant-spr.
 Scholes John, c. manuf. Workhouse-croft
 Taylor James, clog-maker, Manchester-st.
 Tattersall John, cotton-manufacturer, do
 Taylor James, Esq. hat-manufacturer, do
 Taylor Mary, Spread Eagle Inn, do
 Taylor Joseph, skewer-maker Bloom-st.
 Tower Henry, warehouse-man, Bent-hall
 Thomas George, hawker, &c. West-st.
 Tetlow Edmund, cotton-manuf. King-st.
 Taylor Thomas, blacksmith, do
 Taylor Thomas, clog-maker, Market-place
 Taylor Mary, milliner, Fountain-st.
 Taylor John, Esq. hat-m. Henshaw-house
 Tate Robert, grocer, High-st.
 Turner Thomas, stocking-maker, do
 Taylor Thomas, joiner, &c. do
 Taylor John, barber, Chapel-st.
 Travis John, grocer & chandler, Church-st.
 Turner John, wheelwright, Bk. Chapel-st.
 Travis John, jun. Yorkshire-st.
 Taylor Abraham, heald-knitter, &c. do
 Twemlow John, Esq. Wallshaw-mill
 Travis M. tallow chandler, Bottom-of-m.
 Travis John, shopkeeper, do
 Taylor Benj. cotton manuf. near Vineyard
 Wrigley Rev. Miles, A.M. Manchester-st.
 Whitaker Robt. cotton manufacturer, do
 Whitehead Peter, hat manufacturer, do
 Whitaker Henry, fustian cutter, do
 Ward James, draper, do

- Whitaker M. gingerbread baker, Manches.-s
 Wignall J. iron-monger & nail maker, do
 Wolstencroft T. Dog & Duck, Eagle-st.
 Wrigley Phineas, shoemaker, West-st.
 Winterbottom Robt. Stag's Head, do
 Whiteley William, waste dealer, do
 Wolfenden James, book-keeper, do
 Wilson Joseph, grocer, do
 Whitaker John, hatter, Jackson-pit
 Waterhouse Miss, grocer, King-st.
 Wrigley Roger, tailor, &c. George-st.
 Worthington Mrs. mercer, &c. Cheapside
 Ward Jos. green-grocer, Henshaw-st.
 Winterbottom J. shopkeeper, do
 Waterhouse Jos. butcher, do
 Wild James, barber, toyshop, &c. do
 Wilson J. & Ann, grocers, &c. High-st.
 Whitakers Mesdames, chandlers, &c. do
 Wolfenden Daniel, green-grocer, do
 Whitehead T. shopkeeper, do
 Wood Kinder, surgeon, do
 Waterhouse Joshua, butcher, do
 Whitaker Mary, Swan Inn, do
 Wood Geo. shoe warehouse, do
 Walker Daniel, cooper, George-st.
 Worthington John, mercer, do
 Woodiwiss Wm. Angel Inn, Chapel-st.
 Whitehead John, innkeeper, Church-lane
 Whitehead J. joiner, Lord-st.
 Winter Rev. W., curate of St. Peter's chapel
 Wright Wm. Nelson's Ball, Church-st.
 Watson John, shoe-maker, Hunter's-lane

Whitaker John, cotton manuf. Greaves-st.
 Wright G. jun. draper, &c. Yorkshire-st.
 Wright Geo. Hare & Hounds, do
 Wilson Wm. draper, &c. do
 Wrigley John, grocer & draper, do
 Walton David, cotton manufac. Bow-st.
 Wilson —, tailor, Mumps-brook
 Williamson J. Bull's Head, Bottom-of-m.
 Wood John, surveyor of roads, do
 Wild and Gatley, hat-manuf. Henshaw-st.
 Yardley Richard, cotton-spinner, Bent-hall

TOWNSHIP OF OLDHAM.

Ashton Philip, innkeeper, Roundthorn
 Ashton Ann, cotton manufacturer, Cowhill
 Armitage —, shopkeeper, Waterhead-mill
 Brideoake & Wrigley, near do
 Buckley James, Sholver
 Booth John, coal merchant, Pit-bank
 Booth George, do. Whetstone-hill
 Becket John, Oswego
 Buckley (widow) innkeeper, Moorside-mill
 Becket Thomas, grocer, Gladwick.
 Bailey James, cotton manuf. Copster-hill
 Brooks Peter, grocer, Broadway-lane
 Buckley Robert, innkeeper, Sholver-moor
 Cowper Benj. cotton manuf. Moorside
 Cowper Paul, shopkeeper, Moorside-mill
 Clayton James, shopkeeper, Hollins
 Clegg Mrs. W. Westwood

Dronfield James, manufacturer, Sholver
Driver Matthew, carrier, Waterhead-mill
Duncuft J. Crooked Billet, Hathershaw
Dalton John, Royal Oak, Maygate-lane
Earnshaw John, surgeon, Glodwick-brook
Grocock Mrs. innkeeper, Hollinwood
Gee & Kershaw, hat manufacturers, do
Greaves Joseph, innkeeper, do
Haigh John, manufacturer, Acre-mill
Harrop Mrs. Copster-hill
Harrison John, manufacturer, Hollins
Holme Rev. Curate of Hollinwood
Haslam James, innkeeper, Hollins
Howarth Betty, innkeeper, Waterhead-mill
Holt —, Roe-buck, North-moor
Jackson' (widow) Westwood Inn
Lees James, Esq. Higher Clarksfield
Lees Joseph, Esq. Clarksfield
Lees Edward, Esq. Wernith-cottage
Lees S. innkeeper, Side-of-Greenacres-m.
Lees Robert, grocer, do
Lees Thomas, shopkeeper, Glodwick
Lees Robert, innkeeper, Lower-moor
Lees John, grocer, Bottom-of-moor
Lees Samuel, roller manufacturer, Soho
Leach Robert, innkeeper, Three-lane-ends
Mashiter Benjamin, Esq. Pit-bank
Milne John, cotton manuf. Stampstone
Mellor J. cotton manuf. Higher-moor
Milne Richard, cotton manuf. Higginshaw
Mayall Robert, sen. manufacturer, Bank
Moss E. cotton manuf. Waterhead-mill

Mayall Robt. manufacturer, Greenacres
 Mellor J. Old Navigation Inn, Hollinwood
 Mellor J. cotton manufacturer, Lees-hall
 Nelson Geo. hat manufacturer, Waterloo
 Newton —, innkeeper, Primrose-bank
 Ogden Jas. cotton manufacturer, Hollins
 Ogden Wm. innkeeper, do
 Okell Thos. innkeeper, top of Hollinwood
 Potter T. innkeeper, Glodwick
 Radcliffes Messrs. manuf. Aere-bank
 Royle —, innkeeper, Greenacres-moor
 Race John, do. near Waterhead-mill
 Scholes John, Loeside
 Scholfield J. sen. coal master, Hollinwood
 Scholfield Isaiah, do. Lime-yate
 Scholfield John, do. &c. Cowhill cottage
 Street Samuel, innkeeper, Glodwick
 Taylor John, manufacturer, do
 Taylor J. sen. & jun. corn m. Primrose-b.
 Tetlow John, grocer, Hollinwood
 Tetlow Mrs. shopkeeper, Hollinwood
 Whitehead H. innkeeper, do
 Wroe & Duncuft, cotton manufact. do
 Webb & Walmsley, manufac. & dyers, do
 Winterbottom James, shopkeeper, top of do
 Whitehead Robert, innkeeper, do
 Whitehead J. shopkeeper, Little-moor-lane
 Waring J. & W. manufac. Waterhead-mill
 Waring J. manufacturer, Greenacres
 Wrigley W. coal merchant, Loeside
 Wright —, Hollins

TOWNSHIP OF CROMPTON.

Ashton Ann, Duke of York, Shaw
 Andrew Richard, Broadbent
 Andrew J. School-croft-lane
 Blomeley J. Cowlishaw
 Butterworth T. manufacturer, near do
 Buckley J. manuf. & joiner, Greenhill
 Buckley Isaac, grocer, Shaw
 Butterworth J. schoolmaster, do
 Clegg Isaac, Lusley-brook, near Shaw
 Cocker Travis, gent. Cowlishaw
 Cocker John, manuf. do
 Cocker James, do do
 Cheetham James, do Clough near Shaw
 Cocker John, yeoman, Nether-house
 Crompton James, gent. Howridings
 Cheetham S. timber-merchant, Shaw
 Cheetham Edmund, parish-writer, do
 Crompton Abrm. Esq. High-Crompton
 Clegg John, manufacturer, do
 Crompton Abel, Esq. Higher Rist-croft
 Cocker Abraham, manuf. Lower do
 Cocker Philip, manufacturer, Lane-side
 Cocker James, yeoman, Birtshaw
 Cocker John, gent. New-bank
 Collinge widow, farmer, Dog-hill
 Dyson Wm. shopkeeper, & manuf. Shaw
 Duffin James, manuf. Clough, near Shaw
 Fox William, manuf. Shaw-side

Farrow John, butcher, Shaw
 France Thomas, shopkeeper, Jubilee
 Greenwood Paul, Hare & Hounds, do
 Greaves B. J. White Lion, do
 Gartside J. tinplate-worker, do
 Howarth J. Bull's Head, Thread-mills
 Heap J. near Dogfords-brook
 Hall J. surgeon, Whitefield
 Hilton Abm. veterinary-surgeon, do
 Hilton James, do
 Hayle James, manufacturer, Littlewood
 Jones Joseph, Cowlishaw
 Jones James, Royal Oak, do
 Kenworthy John, school-master, Shaw
 Kershaw John, Crompton-fold
 Lord James, farmer, do
 Lees James, Queen's Head, Shaw
 Mills Abm. yeoman, do
 Mills Richard, do .do
 Mills John, shoe-maker, do
 Mills Edmund, manufacturer, Greensfield
 Mellor Thomas, miller, Shaw
 Mellor Robert, Coach & Horses, do
 Mills S. manufacturer, High Crompton
 Mills Jas. corn merchant, do
 Mills Joshua, yeoman, do
 Mills John, manufacturer, Primrose-hill
 Mills John & James, manufact. Burnedge
 Mills Robert, manufacturer, do
 Milne John, yeoman, Whitefield
 Mills Mary, Black Horse, Jubilee
 Mills James, Esq. sen. Park-house

- Mills James, jun. gent. Park-house
 Mills John, Black-Clough
 Mills Joseph, yeoman, Dog-hill
 Newton Joseph, butcher, Shaw
 Nield Daniel, manufacturer, Shaw-edge
 Nield Jas. manufacturer, Littlewood
 Ogden Mary, milliner, Shaw
 Ogden Richard, Hey-hill
 Pomfret Thos. Pine-Apple, Shaw
 Parkington Wm. Lower-fields
 Rimmer Leo. dosing-plate maker, Shaw
 Robinson John, shopkeeper, do
 Radcliffe Joshua, manuf. High Crompton
 Radcliffe Joseph, do do
 Rhodes J. wollen manuf. near Grains
 Sutcliffe Wm. yeoman, Cowlishaw
 Stott Robt. manuf. &c. Shaw
 Stott James, shopkeeper, do
 Stott John, tallow chandler, do
 Stott Abm. yeoman, Greenhill
 Stott Charles, Grey Horse, Fir-lane
 Scholfield John, manuf. Shore-edge
 Shaw Hugh, manuf. Laneside
 Travis John, spinner, Shaw
 Travis Edmund, tallow chandler, do
 Taylor John, yeoman, do
 Thornton Abm. smith, do
 Travis William, clerk of Shaw Chapel
 Travis Benj. manufacturer, near Shaw
 Taylor Henry, near Pastures
 Tweedale J. publican, Narrowgate-brow
 Taylor J. farmer, Whitefield

Travis (widow) carrier, Beal-hey
 Travis Geo. Littlewood
 Wild J. manufacturer, Marshes
 Wild Joseph, manufacturer, Cowlishaw
 Wild James, spinner, do
 Wild Henry, shopkeeper, do
 Wild John, yeoman, do
 Winterbottom Jas. manuf. near do
 Wild John, yeoman, Shaw
 Woodhead Wm. Blue Bell, do
 Whitaker James, surgeon, do
 Wild Henry, gent. High Crompton
 Wild David, butcher, Whitesfield-hall
 Wild John, Black-clough
 Weeder John, grocer, Nook

TOWNSHIP OF ROYTON.

Buckley Jonathan, shopkeeper, Heyside
 Buckley Joseph, do do
 Bowker J. shopkeeper, Royton
 Berry James, Royley
 Butterworth Robert, manuf. near Royton
 Bardsley Edmund, sen. Thorp
 Bardsley Edmund, jun. do
 Bardsley Lawr. innkeeper, Street-bridge
 Clegg Deborah, Lower-fold or Heyside
 Chapman S. veterinary-surgeon, Turf-lane
 Collier Thomas, clerk of Royton Chapel

Cowper Robert, shopkeeper, Royton
 Cheetham —, do do
 Cowper Wm. butcher, do
 Coates Wm. & John, dyers, &c. do
 Chadwick John, manufact. do
 Chadwick Thomas, do do
 Ellis Robert, shopkeeper, Heyside
 Fitton Edmund, surgeon, Royton
 Gartside John, parish writer, do
 Gartside Jos. grocer, Lower Higginshaw
 Gartside John, manufacturer, Royton
 Gartside Henry, Royley
 Hall Thos. joiner, Turf-lane
 Hardman Thos. constable, Royton
 Holden Geo. manufacturer, near Royton
 Holden John, do do
 Holden Thomas, do do
 Holden James, do Highlands
 Holt Thos. shopkeeper, near Royton
 Howarth John, miller, Royton-mill
 Kershaw Ottiwell, near Heyside
 Kay John, manufacturer, Royton
 Kay Thomas, do do
 Lord John, Bull's Head, Heyside
 Langhorne Rev. T. curate of Royton
 Lewis John, coal miner, near Royton
 Mellor M. coach proprietor, &c. Heyside
 Mellor Moses, shopkeeper, Royton
 Mills Thomas, do do
 Meadowcroft M. do do
 Mills Abm. Hope & Anchor, do
 Ogden Abm. farmer, Lower Heyside

Ogden Wm. Unicorn Inn, Royton
 Ogden Samuel, tailor, &c. do
 Ormrod Henry, butcher, do
 Roberts John, shopkeeper, do
 Robinson Matt. coal works, Street-bridge
 Stock Benj. Lower Heyside
 Stead John, yeoman, Turf-lane
 Sutcliffe Robert, shopkeeper, Heyside
 Sevill Peter, corn d. Middleton & Royton
 Smith Hezekiah, clogger, Royton
 Stoker John, blacksmith, do
 Sevill James, manufacturer, do
 Sevill Isaac, do do
 Taylor James, clogger, near Heyside
 Taylor Wm. surgeon, Royton
 Tarr John, tailor, &c. do
 Taylor John, manuf. do
 Taylor, Wm. cotton manuf. do
 Timm Dennis, innkeeper, do
 Taylor Edmund, manuf. do
 Travis —, innkeeper, Haggate-lane
 Travis Benjamin, manuf. near Royton
 Travis George, do do
 Travis John, do do
 Travis John, do Thorpe
 Taylor —, farmer, do
 Taylor Ralph, sen. Thorp Clough
 Taylor Ralph, jun. do
 Wild John, manufacturer, Heyside
 Winterbottom A. & J. shopkeepers, do
 Wild Daniel, manufacturer, Moss
 Winterbottom Josh. do, Higginshaw

Wood John, farmer, High Barn
 Wild Edmund, manuf. Royton-hall
 Whitworth Benj. overseer of Royton
 Whitworth —, tinplate-worker, do
 Whitaker Henry, manufacturer, do
 Whitworth J. yeoman, near Royton

TOWNSHIP OF CHADDERTON.

Ashton Thomas, manufacturer, Cowhill
 Anderton John, grocer, Chadderton-fold
 Ashton Philip, shopkeeper, do
 Ashton Richard, Thompson-lane
 Becker J. vitriol manufacturer, Foxdenton
 Butterworth Wm. yeoman, Nod
 Booth (widow) innkeeper, Alder-root
 Collinge Robert, grocer
 Chadwick J. innkeeper, Cowhill
 Collin Joseph, grocer
 Clegg Benj. innkeeper, Hollinwood
 Garlick Wm. grocer, Block-lane
 Holden —, innkeeper, near Street-bridge
 Holt Wm. grocer,
 Hall John, do. Hollinwood
 Moreton —, paper-maker, Street-bridge

Ogden John, grocer, Thompson-lane
Pennington J. innkeeper, White-gate-end
Smethurst John, manufact. Stockbrook
Simpson E. farmer, near Chadderton-fold
Simpson Jas. Roe-buck Inn, Hollinwood
Scholes Jas. overseer, Butler-green
Taylor T. Bowling-green Inn, Hollinwood
Taylor John, grocer,
Taylor Wm. do. do
Whitehead Hannah, innkeeper, Lane-end
Whitehead Jas. innkeeper Nimble-nook
Whitaker Geo. shopkeeper, Alder-root
Wood J. manuf. Bottom of North-moor

THE END.

ERRATA, &c.

<i>Page</i>	<i>line</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>read</i>
17.	2,	crosses	joins.
42,	17,	from	form.
47, note,		triumviate	triumvirates.
77,	7,	Huckinwyke	Heckmondwyke
79,	6,	Mancunium st.	Mancunum and Street.
139,	1,	after miller, r. (temp. Charles I.)	
180,	23,	Robert	Ralph Cudworth.
153,	4,	a Note is omitted, after the words "he was living in 1730,"—It is possible to trace the descent of a certain painter in Oldham (Mr. H. Mills, and a female, whose name we do not insert), from this Alexander Radcliffe, Esq.	

In the pedigree of the Cudworths, p. 69, for John Cud-
worth, aged 86, read 68.

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